FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-095
Wednesday
19 May 1993

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-095 CONTENTS *19 May 1993*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Indonesia, Malaysia Seek Softer U.S. Line on DPRK *[AFP]* 1
Tumen River Project Talks Make 'Major Progress' *[Seoul YONHAP]* 1
  ROK Officials on DPRK's Cooperation *[Seoul TV]* 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Withdrawal From Some Cambodian Areas Considered *[Tokyo TV]* 3
Okabe Considers Joint Exercises Within Region *[KYODO]* 3
Latin American Ministers Demand Greater Voice *[KYODO]* 3
Romania's Negritoiu Discusses Loans, Investments *[Bucharest ROMPRES]* 4
Akihito, Moto Receive Bulgarian Delegation *[Sofia BTA]* 4
Miyazawa Comments on Political Reform, Economy *[Tokyo TV]* 5
Miyazawa Discloses Environmental Assessment Plan *[Tokyo TV]* 5
Watanabe Makes First Postresignation Appearance *[KYODO]* 5
Hosokawa Denies 'Dubious Ties' With Company *[KYODO]* 6
Banker: Economy 'Has Already Bottomed Out' *[KYODO]* 6
Two Sumitomo Group Presidents' Homes Firebombed *[KYODO]* 6

North Korea

ROK 'Combat Vessels' Said To Enter North Waters *[Pyongyang Radio]* 7
U.S., ROK 'Air War' Exercises Held 15-17 May *[KCNA]* 7
Groups Criticize South's Security Planning Board 7
  Pomminnyon Denounces Board *[KCNA]* 7
  KCNA Urges End of Board 9
CPRF Denounces South for Cracking Down on Students *[Pyongyang Radio]* 9
South's Kim Chong-pil Criticized for Coup Remarks *[KCNA]* 10
Reportage on Commemoration of Kwangju Anniversary 10
  Rally Marks Anniversary *[KCNA]* 10
  Kang Hyon-su Speaks at Rally *[Pyongyang Radio]* 10
  NODONG SINMUN Lauds Uprising *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
  MINJU CHOSON Marks Anniversary *[KCNA]* 15
'Fatherland Liberation War' Anniversary Reported 15
  Meetings Commemorate Anniversary *[KCNA]* 15
  Paek Hak-nim Attends Security Rally *[Pyongyang Radio]* 16
  Daily Urges Implementation of Slogans *[Pyongyang Radio]* 18
Meeting in Pyongyang Supports Palestinian Struggle *[KCNA]* 22
NODONG SINMUN Urges Japan To Admit 'Past Crimes' *[KCNA]* 22
Choe Tae-pok Meets PRC Provincial Delegation *[KCNA]* 23
Kim Il-song Tours Tomb of Koguryo King 16 May *[KCNA]* 23
Nation's Salt Output Increases in 1993 *[KCNA]* 24
Consumer Goods Production 'Success' Highlighted *[Pyongyang Radio]* 24
KCNA Reviews 18 May Pyongyang Press 25
  Press for 19 May Reviewed *[KCNA]* 26
* Article Views National Land Reform Policy *[Seoul PUKHAN Apr]* 26

South Korea

- Reportage on Anniversary of Kwangju Killings 30
  - President Sends Wreath to Ceremony *[YONHAP]* 30
  - Students, Police Clash 18 May *[YONHAP]* 30
  - Twenty-Three Policemen Injured *[YONHAP]* 31
- Ministry Gathers Data on 12 Dec, 18 May 'Events' *[YONHAP]* 31
- Committee Winds Up Discussion on Ethics Law *[YONHAP]* 31
- Board of Audit To Investigate Defense Contractors *[YONHAP]* 32
- Foreign Investors To Be Allowed To Buy Land *[THE KOREA HERALD 18 May]* 32
- Kim Yong-ki Named Senior Policy Planner *[YONHAP]* 33
- Further on Dispute Over DPRK's NPT Withdrawal 33
  - United Nations May Adopt Sanctions *[MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN 19 May]* 33
  - South May Propose Talks With North *[CHUNGANG ILBO 19 May]* 33
  - Unification Minister Interviewed *[HANGYORE SINMUN 15 May]* 33
- DPRK Requests ROK Investment in Ports *[MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN 19 May]* 34
- Editorial Asks 'What Is Clinton's Asian Policy?' *[CHOSON ILBO 18 May]* 35
- President Urges Rectified Trade Balance With Japan *[YONHAP]* 35
- Assembly Passes Bills on Somalia, Russia, DPRK *[THE KOREA TIMES 19 May]* 36
- Diplomatic Relations Established With Madagascar *[YONHAP]* 36

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

- Rangoon Sources Report Arrest of U Aung Gyi *[London BBC International]* 37
- Health Minister Returns From France, Singapore *[Rangoon Radio]* 37
- Total of 24,047 Rohingyas Repatriated to Date *[Rangoon Radio]* 37

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

- Nationals in Cambodia Urged To Contact Embassy *[Kuala Lumpur Radio]* 37
- BERNAMA To Establish Vietnam Bureau 'Soon' *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 37
- Cabinet Decides To Lift Sabah Log Export Ban *[Kuala Lumpur Radio]* 38
- Indonesia Backs Study on Economic Growth Triangle *[BERNAMA]* 38

Singapore

- Lee: PRC's Loss of MFN To Affect Other Nations *[BUSINESS TIMES 17 May]* 38
- Malaysian Armed Forces, Air Force Chiefs Visit *[Singapore Radio]* 38
- India Urges Foreign Investment in Telecommunications Sector *[Delhi Radio]* 39
- Minister: External Economy Grows at 'Healthy Rate' *[THE STRAITS TIMES 18 May]* 39

Cambodia

- Son Sann Not To Join Possible Coalition *[Tokyo KYODO]* 39
- Sihanouk Says Return to National Unity 'Impossible' *[AFP]* 40
- Government Alleges FUNCINPEC-Khmer Rouge Partnership *[AFP]* 40
- FUNCINPEC's Ranariddh Campaigns in Kompong Speu *[Bangkok THE NATION 18 May]* 41
  - Leaves for Bangkok *[AFP]* 42
- Heng Samrin, Hun Sen Speak at CPP Rally 18 May *[Bangkok THE NATION 19 May]* 42
- UNTAC Chief 'Determined' Election To Proceed *[KYODO]* 43
  - Khmer Rouge 'Great Risk' to Elections *[AFP]* 43
- Japanese Police Official Starts Inspection Tour *[Tokyo KYODO]* 44
- Khmer Rouge Shell Siem Riep Airport 19 May *[AFP]* 44
- VGNUFC Reaffirms Opposition to UNTAC Election 44
- VGNUFC: Phnom Penh Asks for SRV Reinforcements 45
- VGNUFC: French Defense Minister Criticizes UNTAC 45

Indonesia

Armored Vehicles, Troops To Be Sent to Cambodia *[Jakarta Radio]* 45
Foreign Ministry Supports Cambodian Elections *[Jakarta Radio]* 46
Alatas on Efforts To Resolve DPRK Nuclear Dispute *[Jakarta Radio]* 46
Alatas Discusses Fighter Aircraft Purchase *[Jakarta Radio]* 46

Laos

Foreign Minister Leads Delegation on PRC Visit *[Vientiane Radio]* 46
Japan Grants More Agricultural Production Aid *[Vientiane Radio]* 47
Ministry Issues Decrees on Land, Taxes, Registration *[KPL]* 47

Philippines

Romulo: U.S. Ties Remain 'High Priority' *[AFP]* 47
Ramos 'Disappointed' With U.S. Court's Verdict *[Quezon City Radio]* 48
Ramos Makes 'Correction' to Spratlys Reports *[Manila Radio]* 48
Burmese Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit *[MALAYA 18 May]* 49

Thailand

Cabinet Confirms Budget at 625 Billion Baht *[Bangkok Radio]* 49
Power Authority Increases Generating Capacity *[BANGKOK POST 18 May]* 49

Vietnam

Report on Lao National Assembly Delegation's Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* 50
Prime Minister Receives Malaysian Businessmen *[VNA]* 50
Lao Cai Border Gate With PRC Reopened *[VNA]* 50
Editorial Applauds 'Success' of Vo Van Kiet's ROK Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* 51
Cooperation Committee Meeting Held With Libya *[VNA]* 51
Nguyen Khanh Visits Southern Provinces *[Hanoi Radio]* 52
Nong Duc Manh Tours Border Defense Outpost *[Hanoi TV]* 52
Vo Tran Chi Attends Launch of Tree Planting Campaign *[Hanoi Radio]* 52
Vu Oanh Attends Oil, Gas Trade Union's First Congress *[Hanoi TV]* 52
Further on Vu Oanh on 'Youth-Related Task' *[NHAN DAN 9 Apr]* 53

Indonesia, Malaysia Seek Softer U.S. Line on DPRK

BK1905055093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0508 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Singapore, May 19 (AFP)—Indonesia and Malaysia are seeking support from other Southeast Asian countries to persuade the United States to soften demands that North Korea open suspected nuclear facilities to inspection, diplomats said Wednesday [19 May].

The diplomats said that senior officials from the two countries told their counterparts in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that Washington should be more even handed in dealing with Pyongyang after failing to make similar demands on other countries.

"No demands have been made on South Africa and Israel for example. Both are said to have nuclear weapons," a senior Malaysian official said, adding that while there was a need for inspections, the United States should not appear to be deliberately penalising North Korea. The South African Government confirmed recently that it did possess nuclear weapons until their recent destruction.

Diplomats said that Indonesian and Malaysian officials spelt out their position at the first-ever ASEAN talks solely devoted to security matters in the Asia-Pacific region curently underway here.

The talks at senior officials level will be expanded Thursday to include the United States, Japan, South Korea, Canada, the European Community, Australia and New Zealand.

Regional diplomats said that Indonesia and Malaysia argued that one standard should apply to all countries and that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an international organisation, should not appear to be an American tool. They said that Indonesia and Malaysia argued that their approach would not only reduce tension in the Korean peninsula but might also give North Korea sufficient face for a dignified return to the NPT [nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty].

The Indonesian and Malaysian initiative comes amidst moves by U.S. and North Korean diplomats in New York for a top-level meeting to resolve the issue, according to news reports.

North Korean envoys have visited both Indonesia and Malaysia since Pyongyang announced on March 12 that it was withdrawing from the NPT and closing its nuclear installations to inspections by the IAEA. All three countries are members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) currently chaired by Indonesia.

North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam said in Jakarta Tuesday that Pyongyang wanted negotiations on the issue and told his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas that NAM should support his government's position.

Regional diplomats said that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Winston Lord was expected to brief the expanded ASEAN talks here on the Korean problem but it was unclear whether there would be substantive discussions on the nuclear issue.

The ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Tumen River Project Talks Make 'Major Progress'

SK1905022693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—The five Northeast Asian countries participating in the Tumen River development program have agreed in principle that China, North Korea and Russia will lease land to an international corporation, a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) spokeswoman in Seoul said Wednesday [19 May].

Senior officials of the two Koreas, China, Russia and Mongolia made major progress on cooperation in the Tumen River border area during a UNDP-sponsored May 9-10 meeting in Pyongyang, she said. Finland and Japan sent official observers to the meeting.

The delegates agreed to establish two international bodies—a coordinating committee to harmonize activities of the riparian countries in the Tumen development area and another group for governments to consult and coordinate development in Northeast Asia.

The second group will be open to other countries and will deal with transport, trade and telecommunications projects.

The two agreements need to be reviewed by authorities in the participating countries before they become official.

UNDP Director for the Asia-Pacific Region K.G. Singh, who chaired last week's meeting, said that the agreements were "a most significant step in the commitment of the program's participating governments to achieve practical collaboration, to improve the environment for investment, and to promote mutual benefit."

International corporation was agreed to be created by all five governments joining in the Tumen project, but will be independent and run by international management. Shareholders will include investors from the private and public sectors.

The signing ceremony for the agreements was scheduled to be held in Russia in mid-September, the spokeswoman said.

ROK Officials on DPRK's Cooperation

SK1405132893 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] Our [ROK] government's delegation to the Tumen River development meeting held the last two days in Pyongyang returned today. The delegation said that North Korea's attitude toward the Tumen River development project was positive.

Reporter Yi Kang-tok reports:

[Begin recording] Kim Yong, economic coordinating officer at the Economic Planning Board, and Yi Tae-sik, planning and coordinating officer at the Foreign Ministry, who returned home today from the Tumen River development meeting, said that North Korea's agreement on the lease of land in the area along the Tumen River will accelerate the Tumen River development project.

Our delegation revealed that North Korea is now very active in developing this area in an effort to solve its economic difficulties and and that it is also mobilizing some 40,000 soldiers in building roads and hotels in the area of Najin and Sonbong.

They also disclosed that, as a result of North Korea's positive attitude toward the Tumen River development project and China's cooperation in the project, an agreement on the Tumen River area's development which outlines the principles for the Tumen River development project and an agreement on establishing the Intergovernmental Coordinating and Consultative Committee were mapped out at the meeting. They said these two agreements will be signed at the upcoming September meeting.

They also revealed that, through speeches by Yi Song-tae, chairman of the External Economic Committee, and Vice Minister (Kim Chong-uk) at the meeting, North Korea urged the countries concerned, including our country, to participate actively in developing Najin and Sonbong ports.

The Pyongyang meeting of the Tumen River development project was not only the first international meeting held in Pyongyang since North Korea withdrew from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty but was also the first time a delegation from our government has visited North Korea since the North-South high-level talks were held last September. [end recording]

Japan

Withdrawal From Some Cambodian Areas Considered

OW1905122493 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] According to a government source this morning, the Japanese Government has made an unofficial request to the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] to withdraw a number of its civilian policemen participating in peacekeeping operations in Cambodia who are stationed in dangerous areas after the general election is over.

This was disclosed in reply to inquiries from reporters this morning. This government source said that the government has secretly asked UNTAC for permission to withdraw civilian policemen stationed in particularly dangerous areas, such as northwestern Cambodia, as soon as possible. While UNTAC wants these personnel to remain until the end of their tour of duty in mid-July, the government has asked that they be withdrawn from areas where it is impossible to perform their designated duties. The same source revealed that the government has made an unofficial request to UNTAC to withdraw Japanese civilian policemen stationed in dangerous areas once the general election is over, even before their tour of duty is completed.

This government source also explained that this does not mean that all civilian policemen will be withdrawn, but the request is limited to personnel stationed in dangerous areas. Furthermore, what to do with the withdrawn civilian policemen remains undecided. They might be asked to perform other duties in Phnom Penh or other areas.

Okabe Considers Joint Exercises Within Region

OW1805204893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1501 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] [Words indistinct] Japan's Marine Self-Defense Force (MSDF) said Tuesday his agency is considering allowing MSDF warships to conduct joint naval exercises with navies of some Southeast Asian nations. MSDF Chief of Staff Fumio Okabe told a news conference that such joint drills would be legally possible "as long as they fall within the scope of the friendship exercises which (the Japanese Navy) has conducted so far."

Okabe told reporters he had received direct requests to carry out such joint naval drills from Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia when he visited the three nations from April 6 to 16.

Okabe said he told representatives of the three nations that Japan's Constitution bans the sending of fleets of warships for the sake of joint drills alone, as the nation's highest law "bans the use of force for collective security."

However, he told them that such naval exercises would be legally permissible "if they were conducted within the scope of friendship exercises, which would include tactical drills," by taking advantage of opportunities when the Japanese naval training fleet drops in at a port of these nations, he said.

The Defense Agency has stuck to the position that it would hand down judgments "on a case-by-case basis" regarding whether such joint military drills with the forces of other nations would be legal "by taking into consideration the purposes of such drills and their political propriety."

The MSDF's training fleet has previously conducted such joint drills with the navies of some Latin American nations and Australia under the label "friendship exercise."

However, if the proposed joint naval exercises were to be carried out, they would mark the first of their kind with the navies of Southeast Asian nations, MSDF officials said.

In 1990, then Defense Agency Director General Yozo Ishikawa stirred up a domestic fray when he showed a positive posture in the face of a similar proposal from then Thai Prime Minister Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan.

Latin American Ministers Demand Greater Voice

OW1805113493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Three Latin American foreign ministers representing the 12-nation Rio Group demanded Tuesday that their region be given a greater voice in international economic and political decision-making.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso told reporters at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan that "what is now needed is more participation" for Latin America.

Argentine Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella, referring to the stalled Uruguay Round of trade talks, said, "we want to discuss and have a role in these international negotiations."

Cardoso said Latin American countries are being sidelined by the major players in the Uruguay Round, which is being held under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). "It is helpful that Japan, the U.S., and European countries discuss...the Uruguay Round, but we believe our countries are also entitled to participate in that discussion before final decisions," he said.

Cardoso, who will be next year's Rio Group chairman, Di Tella, last year's head, and Chilean Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma, its current leader, were visiting Japan for talks Monday with Japanese Foreign Minister Kabun Muto and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

The Rio Group was formed in 1986 to support democratization and promote market economies in Latin America. Its members are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Cardoso said Latin American countries "want to participate in political decisions at the world level." He called specifically for an end to monopolization of permanent seats on the Security Council by the five major World War II victors—Britain, China, France, Russia, and the United States—all of which have the power to veto resolutions.

The U.N. Charter should be reformed to allow an expansion of the Security Council's permanent seats to accommodate Japan, Latin American countries, and countries from other regions, he said.

Argentina's Di Tella said the Rio Group considers the incorporation of Japan and Germany in the Security Council as permanent members to be a "quite sensible" proposition. But he said those regions of the world not currently holding permanent seats, like Latin America, should also benefit from such restructuring.

Latin America could have a permanent seat, and countries of the region could discuss among themselves how to go about filling it, De Tella suggested, speculating that it would be "probably on a rotating basis." At the same time, he warned, too many additions could create a problem in terms of the expediency of the council being able to reach and implementing decisions.

A one-time U.N. Charter revision expanded the number of nonpermanent, rotating Security Council members to the current 10, none of which have the veto power accorded to permanent members.

Romania's Negritoiu Discusses Loans, Investments

AU1805151993 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1427 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Tokyo ROMPRES, 18/5/1993—Minister of State Misu Negritoiu met Yoshiro Mori, minister of foreign trade and industry, Yoshiro Hayashi, minister of finance and Junichiro Koizumi, minister of posts and telecommunications, Tuesday, May 18, the first day of a visit he is paying in Japan as head of an economic delegation.

The Romanian dignitary thanked for the 100 million dollars worth of a loan granted to Romania by the Japanese Government and told his hosts about the stage of the economic reform in Romania and the May 10-11 discussions concerning assistance for Romania during the works of the consultative group in Brussels. Issues were tackled regarding Romania's request of financial assistance from G-24 for its balance of payments, the renewal of the programme for the guaranteeing of export credits, Romania's qualifications for very advantageous credits, the promotion of Japanese investments in Romania and the speeding up of the conclusion of an agreement on the mutual promotion of investments.

Minister of State Misu Negritoiu also met leaders of the Japanese Employers' Association, on which occasion he presented the Romanian Government strategy on economic development, industrial restructuring and priority projects in investments. The said association will send a delegation to Romania to analyse concrete ways to develop bilateral ties.

Akihito, Moto Receive Bulgarian Delegation

AU1805201493 Sofia BTA in English 1749 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Sofia, May 18 (BTA)—Bulgarian National Assembly Chairman Aleksandur Yordanov, who is leading a parliamentary delegation visiting Japan, today was received by the Emperor and Empress of Japan, the National Assembly Press Office reported.

Emperor Akihito expressed his friendly feelings to the Bulgarian people and content with the thorough-going democratic changes underway in Bulgaria. Mr. Yordanov thanked for the support Japan is providing to Bulgaria in the reform process.

The sides discussed issues of cooperation in culture. The idea to organize days of Bulgarian culture in Japan in the autumn of 1994 aroused special interest.

The sides also discussed the situation in the Balkans. Bulgaria is in favour of a peaceful settlement to the conflict and will not take part in a military intervention in former Yugoslavia. It strictly observes the UN Security Council sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro and hopes the international community will find ways to compensate the heavy losses it is sustaining, Mr. Yordanov said.

The Bulgarian delegation met with Japanese Foreign Minister Kabun Muto. The sides discussed issues of bilateral relations.

Mr. Muto described Bulgaria's policy as constructive and contributing to stability and security in the Balkans.

The Bulgarian side raised issues related to the development of economic relations, such as opportunities for Japanese participation in the privatization of Bulgarian enterprises built over the last few years with the help of loans, technology and equipment from Japan, the reopening of the credit line for the insurance of Japanese exports to Bulgaria, the provision of more opportunities to include Bulgaria in the so called triangular operations, Japanese financial aid for the improvement of the Black Sea environment, etc.

The Japanese foreign minister assured the Bulgarian delegation that his country, as a member of the UN

Security Council, supports Bulgaria's request for a compensation for the losses it is sustaining as a result of strict implementation of the embargo against Serbia and Montenegro.

Miyazawa Comments on Political Reform, Economy

OW1805155693 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 18 May 93

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] At a lower house plenary session deliberating a supplementary budget, Prime Minister Miyazawa touched on political reform and stressed that he will do all he can to win approval together of bills for electoral reform and for prevention of political corruption during the current Diet session.

Komeito member Shosuke Miyachi said that some members of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and other parties are trying to separate bills designed to prevent political corruption from other bills that revise the electoral system. He said that this is an attempt to kill political reform as a whole.

[Begin Miyazawa recording] The political fund system bill and a bill to revise the electoral system are virtually inseparable. Therefore, I still believe that reforms, including introduction of the bill to prevent corruption, should be realized at the same time as a unit. [end recording]

Prime Minister Miyazawa also said that he will do whatever he can to pass all the political reform bills by the end of the current Diet session.

LDP member Katsutsugu Sekiya asked a question on the current economic situation and future prospects. In response, Prime Minister Miyazawa said he has a feeling that the recession has reached bottom. He said that we can certainly achieve economic growth of 3.3 percent, as projected by the government for this fiscal year, if the supplemental budget is approved at an early stage and public works and other projects are implemented smoothly.

Miyazawa Discloses Environmental Assessment Plan

OW1805155793 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 18 May 93

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] To strengthen the environmental assessment system, which is a focal point of Diet deliberation on a fundamental environmental bill, Prime Minister Miyazawa officially disclosed a plan to review the current system. He was speaking at a meeting of the lower house committee on environment, which was held tonight.

In response to a question at the meeting, Prime Minister Miyazawa first said that relevant ministries and agencies will be united to carry out research and investigations on the current state of environmental assessment at home and abroad and on other matters. He then said that based on results of studies, he would like to make necessary reviews of environmental assessment, including the possibility of making it into a law. In this way, he disclosed a plan designed to review the current system.

He also indicated that he may push for enactment of a law on environmental assessment if circumstances require.

The environment bill was passed at tonight's meeting of the Environmental Committee and will be sent to the upper house.

Watanabe Makes First Postresignation Appearance

OW1805143893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1415 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Utsunomiya, May 18 KYODO—Michio Watanabe, who quit as foreign minister and concurrently deputy prime minister because of ill health, made his first public appearance Tuesday since his April 6 resignation.

Watanabe, long regarded as one of the likeliest candidates to succeed Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, was attending a funeral service for former House of Councillors legislator Noboru Yano.

Watanabe, 69, still heads the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's third-largest faction of 67 legislators.

He has been hospitalized in Tokyo women's medical college for what his doctors called a severe cold and exhaustion after returning from the United States for the first high-level meeting between Japan and the new administration of President Bill Clinton. He was initially hospitalized last year for gallstone surgery.

Delivering a speech of condolence for Yano, his political supporter, Watanabe said, "Yano used to express his expectations that I be swept to the premiership from this (constituency of) Tochigi Prefecture."

Watanabe, whose intraparty popularity made him a runner-up in the 1991 LDP presidential election after Miyazawa, made clear he still has his eyes on power. "I would like to live up to your expectations to have me serve (as prime minister) by placing priority on my health (recovery) and consolidating my (power) base in accordance with the trend of an aging society," he said.

His doctors have not yet allowed him to leave the hospital and his supporters say Watanabe will do his best to recover before returning to the political spotlight.

Hosokawa Denies 'Dubious Ties' With Company

OW1805141693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1357 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—The leader of the fledgling Japan New Party (JNP) on Tuesday denied reports of dubious ties with a scandal-tainted trucking firm.

Morihiro Hosokawa, in a meeting with the press, conceded he had borrowed 100 million yen from Sagawa Kyubin Co. in September 1982, using his villa and other properties as collateral. He said he returned by January 1991 the money borrowed to refurbish his residence in Kumamoto, southwestern Japan, and purchase a condominium in central Tokyo.

The former governor of Kumamoto Prefecture said he has received a total of 25 million yen from Sagawa Kyubin over the past five or six years but contended all the money was appropriately managed under the Political Funds Control Law. While acknowledging that he started receiving political donations from the Kyoto-based trucking company around 1982, Hosokawa said he has accepted no more money since August 1991.

Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., one of Sagawa Kyubin's ex-regional group companies, was at the center of a major money-and-mobster scandal allegedly involving numerous politicians including former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita. Hosokawa's allegedly dubious ties with Sagawa Kyubin have been reported by some weekly magazines.

The JNP chief, now a House of Councillors member, also revealed he rents a second residence in Kyoto to a former core company of the Sagawa Kyubin group for 1.8 million yen a month. Noting that the contract will expire in December this year, he said he is now negotiating to cancel the contract.

He also categorically denied receiving massive amounts of money from Sagawa Kyubin to fund his campaigns in national and regional elections, as well as the JNP's formation, and his alleged link to mobsters. "Nothing could be further from the truth," Hosokawa said.

"Stories contrary to the facts have appeared in the magazines...I wish to take countermeasures against them by refutations and legal steps," he added.

The reform-minded JNP was established in May 1992 and won four seats in last July's upper house election. The one-year-old party plans to field 60 to 70 candidates in the next House of Representatives election, which must be called by February 1994.

While the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] popularity has been eroded due to an array of political scandals, Hosokawa's JNP has attracted public support and is expected to be the focus of attention in the next general election. A KYODO News Service survey in March showed the JNP had won the approval of 11.2 percent of the respondents, to rank third after the LDP with 36.5 percent and the Social Democratic Party, the largest opposition group, with 15.1 percent.

Banker: Economy 'Has Already Bottomed Out'

OW1805084893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Japan's top banker said Tuesday he believes the Japanese economy has already bottomed out, or is about to do so. Tadashi Okuda, chairman of the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, told reporters that recovery of the domestic economy will be gradual because of a delay in the pickup of consumer and capital spending.

He also said that a further appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar could dampen business recovery. Okuda urged Japanese monetary authorities to try and stabilize the foreign exchange market.

Okuda also disclosed that Japanese banks are scheduled to liberalize interest rates on time deposits on June 21.

Two Sumitomo Group Presidents' Homes Firebombed

OW1905014493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0109 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Osaka, May 19 KYODO—Police suspect a rightist or gangster group is responsible for firebomb attacks on the homes of two Sumitomo Group presidents late Tuesday [18 May] and early Wednesday. No group has claimed responsibility for the attacks, which caused only minor damage.

It is the second time in three months that the homes of Sumitomo executives have been targeted. In the first incident, a firebomb burned several articles, including a shopping trolley, in a garage late Tuesday night at the home in the northern Osaka suburb of Takatsuki of Toshiomi Uragami, president of Sumitomo Life Insurance Co.

A nearby resident claimed he heard a car accelerating away from the home, followed by a loud noise. The resident told police he saw smoke and flames coming from the garage. Police later found broken glass from a bottle at the site.

Early Wednesday morning, in Kohoku Ward, Yokohama, a firebomb was thrown at the home of Shinichiro Takagi, president of Sumitomo Realty and Development Co.

Police suspect the attacks are part of a coordinated campaign of harassment against the Sumitomo Group. They are investigating a possible link to two previous firebomb attacks at the same homes February 20. Firebombs were also used against the homes of Sotoo Tatsumi, president of Sumitomo Bank in Kobe, and Tomiichi Akiyama, president of Sumitomo Corp., in Tokyo on February 21.

Sumitomo has been the target of rightist anger in the past. In January 1987, three men forced their way into the home of the chairman of Sumitomo Realty and Development. They charged that large corporations like Sumitomo were responsible for driving land prices beyond the reach of ordinary citizens.

North Korea

ROK 'Combat Vessels' Said To Enter North Waters

SK1905124693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1214 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] The South Korean puppets committed a grave military provocation of illegally infiltrating a group of combat vessels deep into our side's area of the West Sea yesterday.

At around 1252 [0352 GMT] yesterday, the South Korean puppets infiltrated a group of three combat vessels, which had been waiting at Taechong Island to capture peaceful fishing boats and fishermen fishing in our side's territorial waters, deep into our side's territorial waters southwest of (Wolli) Island off the coast of (Ochachin)-ri, Yongyon County, South Hwanghae Province.

The group of combat vessels of the puppet armed forces which infiltrated deep into our side's territorial waters moved northward in combat formations toward our fishing boats in the sea near (Wolli) Island and seriously threatened our fishermen.

When a patrol boat of the Korean People's Army, which was defending our socialist fatherland's maritime guardpost like a fortress, moved to the spot on the sea, the rascals hastily fled southward.

The South Korean puppets' reckless military provocation maneuvers which were openly kicked up in broad daylight are a deliberate provocation designed to inspire North-South confrontation and artificially aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Our people and People's Army soldiers are closely watching out for the South Korean puppets' military provocation maneuvers and will in no way forgive any aggression by the rascals.

The South Korean puppets must squarely see the reality and must not recklessly run wild.

U.S., ROK 'Air War' Exercises Held 15-17 May

SK1905061093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors staged an air war exercise for a surprise attack upon the northern half of Korea in the skies above South Korea with the mobilization of fighter planes based in Japan and the Pacific, according to military sources.

On May 16, a KC-135 tanker plane refuelled more than 30 Guam-based fighter planes in the skies above the sea off Kunsan and Mokpo of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced this tanker plane into the skies above South Korea on nine occasions to refuel more than 150 fighter planes in 17 days of May.

Earlier, on May 15, the formation of U.S. Pacific-based fighter-bombers and assault planes launched a long-distance bombing exercise in the skies above Yongwol and Pyongchang of South Korea to saturate bombing on the set targets and quickly return to the base.

Pacific-based fighter planes and formations of fighter-bombers, pursuit planes and assault planes of the U.S. Airforce present in South Korea and the puppet airforce staged a joint striking exercise aimed at invading the North with the support of observation planes and reconnaissance planes in the skies above Chechon and Hoengsong of South Korea on May 17.

Groups Criticize South's Security Planning Board

Pomminnyon Denounces Board

SK1905003293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1625 GMT 18 May 93

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA)—The Central Committee [C.C.] of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) released a statement today denouncing the South Korean "Security Planning Board" (SPB) for fabricating materials about Hwang Sok-yong, a writer, and linking them with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a far-fetched way.

The statement reads:

On May 15 the "SPB" reportedly walked off at the airport Hwang Sok-yong, writer, when he returned to South Korea four years after he had left it, published "results of investigation and referred him to the prosecution.

It, as it had done in the period of the "Fifth and Sixth Republics" invented groundless materials about Hwang and linked them with the DPRK in a far-fetched manner.

In the "results of the investigation" it alleged that Hwang, bribed by the North, "went to the North in secrecy", received 250,000 dollars there for operations and set up "pro-North organizations of Koreans overseas" and, at the same time, formed Pomminnyon together with Yun I-sang, a composer, and, accordingly, Pomminnyon is an "anti-state organization."

The "result of investigation" published by the puppet SPB is an anti-communist, anti-North document full of lies from A to Z.

The C.C., the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon scathingly denounces the trite anti-communist intrigue of the puppet SPB, considering it to be an anti-national, anti-reunification act challenging the desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification in the South on the basis of great national unity.

No matter how desperately the "SPB" may try to disparage Pomminnyon with faked materials and link them with the North, it can deceive nobody.

As Hwang himself insisted in his statement his visit to the North and his activities proceeded from nothing but his mission as a writer and from his obligation as member of the nation desiring reunification.

He visited as a writer the North where fellow countrymen live and the North treated him only as a fellow writer.

It is nonsense that the North ordered him to form "pro-North organizations of overseas Koreans" and "paid" him [word indistinct] fund for operation.

Now millions of compatriots living scattered in vast regions overseas are forming various organizations for defending their rights and interests as their faith dictates them and conducting a patriotic movement for reunfication. Then, why should there be any need for the North to tell a person who is not an overseas compatriot to form a pro-North organization, issuing him "funds for operation"?

The "SPB's" allegation that Hwang Sok-yong organized Pomminnyon on the North's order is a sophism which cannot go down even with a mere child.

As is well known, the formation of Pomminnyon was proposed by the overseas side for the first time at the first August 15 pan-national rally three years ago. Its inauguration was formally decided on at the three-way working-level talks between pro-reunification patriotic figures from the North, South and overseas which were held in Berlin in November that year. Hwang neither participated in the talks nor involved himself in it.

So, the allegation that he formed Pomminnyon is a totally distorted, preposterous sophism going against reason.

"SPB" of South Korea is, by origin, a demoniac group which says one thing and does another, carrying two faces under one hood.

It was well known to the world that "SPB [word indistinct] people, with a dagger hidden under its cloak, wearing a smile on its face.

It was none other than "SPB" which arrested and persecuted Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, coed Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon who had visited the North, and many South Korean patriotic figures who aspired after reunification by invoking the "National Security Law".

Even the elementary humanitarian problem could not be solved, though dialogues and negotiations continued between the North and the South for scores of years because "SPB" committed a hundred and one crimes strangling democracy and going against national unity and reunification.

Summit talks which were put on the order of the day repeatedly between the North and the South could not be realized because "SPB" obtrusively came to the fore and obstructed it.

Judging from the fact that it is now intervening in the issue of Hwang Sok-yong and faking up facts against him, "SPB" is still dealing with things in the old fashion.

By fabricating something like a "spy case" in a far-fetched manner, connecting Hwang with the North, "SPB" is foolishly trying to boost its position which has declined in the "reform campaign, justify the formation of a new anti-North section such as the "anti- North strategic planning department" and block the formation of "Pomminnyon" in South Korea.

No matter how desperately "SPB" may kick and scream, denounced as a centre of falsity and deception, fascism and dictatorship, there is no room for it to stay any longer in South Korea.

Today, the South Korean people and overseas Koreans unanimously demand the dissolution of "SPB", a pronoun [as received] of the fascist rule.

If the present South Korean authorities truly want to pursue "civilian politics," they must make a bold decision to dissolve "SPB".

If they do not dissolve this criminal group voluntarily, the South Korean people will decisively blow it up.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we once again earnestly call upon all the "Pomminnyon" organisations at home and abroad and people of all strata to turn out more vigorously in the struggle to dissolve all the fascist repressive machines including "SPB" and scrap all the laws in South Korea including the "National Security Law" which are obstructive to national unity and reunification and to win the legalisation of the "Pomminnyon" movement.

KCNA Urges End of Board

SK1905112893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)—The South Korean "Security Planning Board" (SPB) made public a long string of fabrications when it transferred Hwang Sok-yong, a writer, to the prosecution a few days ago on the charge of "violation of the National Security Law."

It alleged that Hwang, on the "instructions" from the North, "played the leading part in forming" the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon).

This is a far-fetched fabrication which is utterly contrary to reason and fact.

Pomminnyon is not an organisation made by one or two 60 persons, but is a nationwide alliance of compatriots of all social standings who desire reunification. It was formed by joint efforts of patriotic organisations and bodies and public figures of various circles in the North, South and overseas aspiring after the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

"SPB" painted a woefully distorted picture of the hard fact, contending that Pomminnyon was formed personally by Hwang Sok-yong. This is the height of effrontery, which makes it self-evident that its announcement does not deserve even a passing note.

It is a never-to-be-pardoned treacherous folly to become overheated in an anti-North confrontation campaign even by faking up facts at a time when the North had adopted "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" at the fifth session of the ninth Supreme People's Assembly and called for ending all political disputes fostering split and confrontation between fellow countrymen and for jointly paving the way for national reunification through the great unity of the whole nation, not accusing each other of being pro-North and pro-South.

"SPB" is, by origin, a plot-breeding group which carries two faces under one hood. Wearing a smile on its face, it has thrown into jail a good many people who called for reunification. It was none other than "SPB" which hurled behind bars the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, coed Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and other visitors to the North, treating them as "criminals."

Not much penetration is needed to see why it is raising another tricky row over the Hwang Sok-yong problem now.

By branding Pomminnyon as an "anti-state organisation" under the "National Security Law," it intends to head off the formation of its South side headquarters and, for the present, to ban the movement of the South Korean dissident and democratic forces which want to participate in the fouth pan-national rally scheduled in the summer this year. Furthermore, it seeks to crack down on the pro-reunification patriotic forces in South Korea by labeling them as a "pro-North" forces, block the road of independent civilian dialogue and exchange and justify the "unified channel of dialogue" monopolised by the authorities.

But this is not all what "SPB" pursues in bringing forward Hwang's problem.

"SPB" could not hold high its head for a while, wincing in the "reform campaign" after the emergence of the new "regime" in South Korea. But it began raising its head again recently with the setting up of the "anti-North strategic planning department" for orchestrating "businesses vis-a-vis the North" in contravention of the "commitment" of the new "regime" to let the "unification board" take up the affairs of North-South relations.

Underlying the current plot of "SPB" is the sinister intention to boost its seriously marred prestige and restore its privileges.

"SPB," an anti-reunification plot-breeding, repressive machine, must be disbanded.

CPRF Denounces South for Cracking Down on Students

SK1805084693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 14 May 93

[Information bulletin No. 629 issued by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland—read by announcer]

[Text] The people's anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment is sharply mounting in South Korea, with the approach of the 13th anniversary of the Kwangju civil uprising. The South Korean authorities are frantically cracking down on the progressive youths and students.

According to a report, on 10 May the fascist police of South Korea barbarously cracked down on approximately 2,000 university students of the South Cholla Provincial Youths' Coalition. They staged demonstrations calling for investigating the truth of Yi Chol-kyu's death and for withdrawing the U.S. forces. Tens of students were seriously wounded.

As has been widely known in the world, Yi Chol-kyu was an editor in chief of MINJU CHOSON, Choson University's newspaper, in May 1989. After he had been kidnapped by the South Korean joint security investigation team, he was found dead in a reservoir.

It was already clearly revealed that he had been massacred by the rascals' torture. However, the South Korean authorities have not officially announced the truth of his death. Worse still, they have not punished the ringleaders of his death.

The South Korean authorities have still stationed the U.S. forces in South Korea. This runs counter to the people's desire against the United States and for independence. The South Korean authorities have not expressed their clear position to give up the policy depending upon foreign forces.

Thousands of university students in Kwangju called for the truth of Yi Chol-kyu's massacre committed by the former military fascist dictatorial regime. They expressed their will against the United States and for independence. This is an extremely just struggle, which urges the current regime to resolutely break with the former fascist dictatorial regime and to realize genuine independence and democracy.

However, instead of paying attention to their just demand, the current South Korean authorities mobilized heavily-armed police, fired tear-gas bombs directly at students staging demonstrations, and wounded them. The South Korean authorities' barbarous suppression operation reminded us of street fighting.

This shows that the so-called civilian-controlled politics advertised by the current rulers is a sham. This also shows that the current rulers are precisely following the footsteps of the preceding dictators.

The South Korean authorities try to maintain the fascist evil laws and suppression organizations denounced by the South Korean people. This clearly proves that the South Korean authorities have the evil mind to crack down on youths, students, and people calling for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Indeed, if the South Korean authorities have the will to conduct civilian-controlled politics and reform, they should rescind the evil laws such as the National Security Law, a product of the fascist ruling period. They should give up the bloody suppression maneuvers. They should withdraw the U.S. forces and sternly punish the ringleaders of the Kwangju massacre.

If the South Korean authorities cover up the crimes committed by the preceding fascist regime, do not throw away the policy depending upon foreign forces, and cling to the fascist suppression policy against the patriotic youths, students, and people, they will also meet a miserable doom like their predecessors.

[Dated] 13 May 1993, Pyongyang

South's Kim Chong-pil Criticized for Coup Remarks

SK1905060793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT 19 May 93

["'Yusin' Clan Must Be Removed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)—Kim Chong-pil, chairman of the "Democratic Justice Party", at a ceremony of awarding the "May 16 National Prize" Sunday stringed out the rigmarole that May 16 became the soil of the present South Korean society and traitor Pak Chong-hui was "a typical president," according to the Christian Broadcasting System of South Korea.

The trash of Kim Chong-pil shows well how craftily he, the husband of Pak Chong-hui's niece, is trying to evade charges against his crimes as the "Yusin" champion who played a leading role in the coup and ward off the criticism from the people against him.

The "May 16 military rebellion" in 1961 was an unheard-of military coup which ruthlessly violated the democracy of society at the point of the bayonet and produced the "Yusin" fascist dictatorial system, and Pak Chong-hui, its chief culprit, was an unpardonable traitor to the nation.

Under the "Yusin" dictatorship, Kim Chong-pil earned himself an ill fame for his fascist disposition, assuming the posts of the "first director of the central intelligence agency" and the "prime minister".

He must clearly know that it is a foolish dream, if he attempts to deceive the people and mislead public opinion at home and abroad, talking nonsense.

Reportage on Commemoration of Kwangju Anniversary

Rally Marks Anniversary

SK1905002093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 18 May 93

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang mass rally was held this afternoon to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising.

It was attended by Pak Song-chol, Politburo member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president, Kim Song-sun, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the C.C., the WPK, and other officials and people of all walks of life.

The Kwangju popular uprising which recorded a most brilliant chapter in the history of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people was the biggest mass uprising ever in the modern history of the national-liberation struggle of the people in the East in its scale and duration, staunchness and resoluteness.

The uprising was caused by the frantic repressive offensive launched by the fascist dictators after expanding the "emergency martial law" throughout South Korea on May 17, 1980. Over one million workers, students and other people involved in the uprising drove the "martial law arms" out of Kwangju city and brought the city under complete control for ten days. [passage omitted]

Kang Hyon-su Speaks at Rally

SK1805145693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0803 GMT 18 May 93

[Speech by Kang Hyon-su, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, responsible secretary of Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, at the

Pyongyang mass rally held in Pyongyang Gymnasium on 18 May to mark the 13th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising in South Korea—live]

[Text] [applause] Comrades: Today all the people across the country are effecting a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction to greet the 40th anniversary of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War with lofty political zeal and brilliant labor exploits by cherishing a great honor and pride in upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission. Accepting the 10-point program of great unity of the whole country for reunification of the fatherland, all the Korean compatriots at home and abroad rose in a pannational reunification movement. At this time, we are marking the 13th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The heroic Kwangju popular uprising was a just, anti-U.S., and antifascist resistance struggle of the South Korean people who rose in the struggle to oppose the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, who revived the Yusin [Pak Chong-hui's regime] fascist system in South Korea, and to seek the democratization of society and national reunification. The Kwangju popular uprising was a mass armed uprising in which the Kwangju citizens waged a decisive resistance struggle against the enemy's fascist violence by becoming the resistance fighters. [applause]

After the Yusin dictator was removed in October 1979, the people's struggle for social democratization and national reunification had been rapidly uplifted in South Korea.

Embarrassed by the mass advance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists brought new stooges to the front in a bid to maintain their crisis-ridden colonial rule and entered into a road of establishing a military fascist system. In mid-May 1980, they extended the declaration of emergency martial law to the whole area of South Korea, and kicked off an unprecedented fascist repressive sweeping roundup.

This aroused enormous indignation among the South Korean youth, students, and people, and a mass uprising finally erupted in Kwangju.

The uprising masses rose in the streets of resistance by shouting slogans, "The emergency martial law must be lifted!" "The Yusin system must be abolished!" and "Yankee go home!"

The participants in the uprising waged a bloody struggle against the martial law troops who were firing rifles and guns, and expelled the martial law troops from downtown after arming themselves with weapons they took from the enemy. Thus, they completely occupied and seized Kwangju City for more than 10 days.

A total of one million people, including workers, youths, students, farmers, intellectuals, religious people, and businessmen in Kwangju and its neighborhoods participated in this heroic resistance struggle. The flames of struggle swiftly spread over the broad areas in South Cholla Province and North Cholla Province.

Embarrassed by this, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique frantically ran amok to settle the situation by waging an unprecedentedly atrocious fascist massacre. The U.S. imperialists turned over about 70,000 puppet army troops who were under their supervision, 150-odd tanks and armored cars, 100-odd guns, airplanes and even missiles, to the fascist clique. They handed down a murderous directive to the fascist clique to repress the uprising masses with (?iron) fists. They supported the massacre by mobilizing carriers and combat ships into South Korean seas.

Under the U.S. imperialists' instigation, the South Korean military fascist clique, claiming that "one may kill 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens" and "one may kill all young men," massacred as many as several thousand people in only a little more than 10 days, and injured 14,000 people, thus perpetrating brutalities of a grand massacre.

The massacre in Kwangju committed by the South Korean fascist clique under the U.S. imperialists' manipulation was an act of most cruel and atrocious national butchery, unprecedented in history.

Although the Kwanju popular uprising was frustrated by the armed oppression of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique, it gave a serious blow to the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and vigorously encouraged the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. It also served as a turning point in developing the anti-U.S. struggle for independence into a new higher stage in South Korea. [applause]

Through the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean people clearly realized that the U.S. imperialists indeed are not their supporters and friends, but are vicious murderers who commanded and manipulated the atrocity of a large-scale slaughter on our nation from behind the scenes. They also clearly realized that if the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea none of their desires whatsoever can be realized.

After the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean youth, students, and people put forth the slogan of anti-U.S. struggle for independence in the forefront, and resolutely carried out the struggle of setting fire to the building of the U.S. Cultural Center, burning the U.S. Stars and Stripes, and attacking the U.S. ruling organizations in South Korea.

Especially recently they are strongly kindling the flames of anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggression forces and nuclear weapons in the South and suspending the Team Spirit joint military exercise. They are also vigorously carrying out the struggle to reunify the fatherland through the independent strength of the nation and by rejecting outside forces.

On the occasion of commemorating the 13th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, on behalf of all the people of the northern half of the Republic, I express lofty respect to the martyrs who sacrificed their lives while fighting courageously for South Korean society's independence and democracy during the days of resistance. Moreover, I send warm fraternal support and encouragement to the South Korean patriotic youth, students, and people who are vigorously struggling to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification by succeeding the struggle spirit of the resistance fighters. [applause]

Comrades, 13 long years have passed since the Kwangju popular uprising occurred, but the desire which was so agonizingly carrried out by the resistance fighters has not yet been realized in South Korea.

Internationally, the East-West cold war system collapsed, and today an agreement on reconciliation and nonaggression between the North and South was adopted and effectuated. Nevertheless, the United States has not given up its policy of forcible occupation of South Korea. It is all the more moving toward the road of increasing its aggressive forces.

Today, the United States is artificially straining the situation on the Korean peninsula and viciously committing the antirepublic commotion. The United States launched the adventurous Team Spirit nuclear war exercise this year to carry out a preemptive strike on our Republic. Moreover, the United States, by instigating some circles of the International Atomic Energy Agency Secretariat, made the United Nations adopt a so-called resolution on special inspections and the United Nations is going to take a certain forcible step [kangapchogin chochi]. This is the same as a declaration of war against us and is a preplanned plot to stifle our socialist cause by igniting the flame of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

Our country's situation is resolutely tense because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuver. Moreover, our nation is faced with the unpredictable danger not knowing when it will encounter a nuclear disaster.

In the name of all the Korean people, I resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are overriding the desire for independence, democracy, and reunification which was highly upheld by the participants of the Kwangju popular uprising; artificially straining the situation; rupturing the implementation of the North-South agreement which was provided after a long time; and persistently clinging to the nation's division and antirepublic maneuver. [shouts of slogans]

Comrades, preventing the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and reunifying the divided fatherland are the most pressing tasks facing all the Korean people. Because of maneuvers of aggression and interference by the imperialists and the international reactionaries, the only road in finding a breakthrough in the difficult situation created before our nation and realizing the cause of the fatherland's reunification which is the nation's long-cherished desire, lies in firm unity of the whole nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Putting an end to the history of division and confrontation which extends for almost half a century and reunifying the fatherland are consistent demands and will of the whole nation.

To achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, the whole nation should achieve great unity. The 10-point program of great national unity for the fatherland's reunification elucidated by the great leader at the fifth session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly, is a great chapter for national unity and a banner of patriotism which makes it possible to overcome the prevailing grave difficult situation through the nation's independent strength and most correctly elucidate the way to achieve the country's peace and reunification. [applause]

All the fellow countrymen of the North, South, and overseas should regard the 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation as a common guideline of the nation and consistently launch into the struggle to implement it. Therefore, they should check aggression and maneuvers of interference by outside forces through the strength of unity and open the road for the fatherland's reunification.

The nation announced a common code of conduct to find a way out of the current difficult situation and achieve the fatherland's reunification through the unity of the North and the South. From the time of that announcement through the present time, the South Korean authorities have not expressed any position on this matter. This is truly not an attitude of being responsible for the nation's fate.

Moreover, on 3 May at the National Assembly plenary session, the South Korean puppet's prime minister said that if we do not carry out decisive changes in our attitude toward South Korea, it has no intention of abolishing the National Security Law. This means that the South Korean authorities will follow in the antinational steps of the former military fascist dictators. Thus, we are suspicious about the current government's will for reunification and reform.

If the South Korean authorities are even the slightest worried about the nation's fate, they should resolutely respond to our sincere efforts to achieve reunification in the 1990's through great national unity. Depending on outside forces is the road to destruction, and the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons in South Korea are the causes of national misfortune and disaster.

The South Korean authorities should abandon the policy of reliance on outside forces, express the will to withdraw U.S. forces, permanently suspend joint military exercise with foreign troops, and accept our just demand of freeing themselves from the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

If South Korea's new government is to become a true civilian-ruled government, the truth of the Kwangju incident should be thoroughly clarified, its ringleaders should be punished, and practical measures should be taken to separate the present government from the Fifth and Sixth Republics, as demanded by the South Korean people. Along with this, the National Security Law, an antireunification fascist vicious law, should be abolished and the fascist oppressive organizations including the Agency for National Security Planning should be dissolved.

The United States should no longer interfere in our nation's efforts to achieve great national unity and resolve the problem of the country's reunification issue, and immediately withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea. Especially, the United States should stop unreasonable acts such as applying international sanctions by finding fault with our nonexistent nuclear issue, permanently stop the Team Spirit nuclear war exercise, and should carry out work that is helpful to peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula.

The Japanese reactionaries are agreeing with the U.S. nuclear commotion. They should correct the bad habit of trying to gain interest from this. They should also stop the hostile policy toward our Republic.

There are barriers and difficulties on the road to achieving the fatherland's reunification but if the fellow Korean countrymen in the North, South, and overseas firmly unite and courageously carry out the struggle for establishing a pannational reunified state, the wall of division will be pulled down and the nation's desire for reunification will be realized.

All the people in the northern half of the Republic should firmly and single-heartedly unite around the great leader and the dear comrade leader to defend our socialist system like a fortress, fight vigorously to achieve reunification in the 1990's, and highly uphold the party Central Committee's slogans which were recently put forth so that the 40th anniversary of the victory of the great Fatherland Liberation War can be welcomed as the most significant great political festival which will be endlessly elucidated in the history of the fatherland.

Our people should advance vigorously with the faith of victory and strong will by highly upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the extraordinary and refined leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. There will only be victory and glory on the road ahead of our people. [applause]

Let's all firmly unite around the party and the leader and all the more vigorously fight for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and for the complete victory of the socialist cause. [applause and shouts of slogans]

NODONG SINMUN Lauds Uprising

SK1805100993 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0018 GMT 18 May 93

[NODONG SINMUN 18 May editorial: "Aspiration of People Who Waged the Kwangju Uprising Must be Realized"]

[Text] Today we are significantly marking the 13th anniversary of the South Korean people's heroic Kwangju popular uprising. The U.S. imperialists and Yusin remnants, who were their agents, proclaimed and expanded an emergency martial law throughout South Korea on 17 May 1980. Therefore, the heroic Kwangju popular uprising occurred in connection with this kind of frenzied oppressive offensive.

Kwangju citizens, youth, and students who joined in the uprising, came out into the streets of resistance on 18 May to wage demonstrations, shouting "Martial law must be lifted," "The Yusin system must be abolished," and "Yankees go home." They drove martial law soldiers out of the city and occupied it for ten days.

People from all walks of life, including workers, farmers, youth, students, intellectuals, religious men, and businessmen in Kwangju and in areas near it participated in the uprising. Also, the flame of struggle spread to 17 cities and counties in Cholla Province and even other provinces throughout South Korea.

The Kwangju popular uprising was a just anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance reflecting the strong aspiration and desire of the South Korean people to live in a new society in which independence and democracy are realized. This was also a popular armed uprising to desperately fight against fascist violence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The United States is the ringleader who is stifling democracy and human rights in South Korea, and who is behind the atrocity of slaughtering the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists, frightened by the intense Kwangju citizens' struggle, led the fascist army into mobilizing approximately 70,000 puppet troops under their control, some 150 tanks and armored cars, 100 guns, airplanes, and missiles. Thus, the U.S. imperialists made the fascist army commit the atrocity of a large-scale massacre on some 5,000 people waging resistance.

In its cruelty and brutality, the large-scale atrocity of the Kwangju massacre committed under the U.S. imperialists' direct command, was an act of butchery of the nation, unprecedented in history. Although the Kwangju popular uprising was frustrated by the oppressors' barbarous armed oppression, it was a just and patriotic resistance recorded as the most brilliant chapter in the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle history. Also, it was the largest mass uprising ever in the modern history of national liberation struggle of the people in the East in its scale, duration, staunchness, and resoluteness.

The Kwangju popular uprising enabled the South Korean youth, students, and people to be fully aware of the fact that the U.S. imperialists indeed are not protectors and friends, but wicked aggressors and vicious stiflers of democracy and people's rights. The spearhead of struggle was turned to oppose the U.S. imperialists, thus opening a new phase in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea.

Since the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean young people, students, and people have bravely waged the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, holding anti-U.S. slogans for independence in front.

Their struggle has been intensified today in close connection with the struggle for the fatherland's reunification and is firmly aimed at opposing U.S. aggression and interference, which is the biggest obstacle to reunification, and at having the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea.

In order to realize the desire called out by Kwangju uprisers on the street of resistance 13 years ago, true national independence should be realized by giving an end to U.S. domination and interference in South Korea.

To secure the national sovereignty by giving an end to the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea is not only the South Korean people's life-and-death demand but also a prerequisite for peace and reunification of the country.

Wearing a broken mask of patron and supporter, the U.S. imperialists, however, are still violently interfering in our nation's internal affairs while supplanting South Korea.

Even today, when the North-South Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Exchange and Cooperation has been adopted, the U.S. imperialists have no intent to withdraw their forces of aggression and their slaughtering weapons from South Korea under the semblance of public commitment for security. Furthermore, they have been extremely aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula by resuming the Team Spirit joint military exercise, by forcing us to accept special inspections, and by trying to put sanctions on us through a UN resolution under the pretext of suspicions over our fictitious nuclear development.

This is a criminal act originated from their ambition to permanently occupy South Korea, to make it remain as their nuclear base, and to isolate and crush our Republic.

Under the condition in which the North and South have signed an agreement on nonaggression, reconciliation, and cooperation, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupation of South Korea must end. The United States must withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and stop interfering in our nation's internal affairs.

The South Korean authorities are following the same policy of relying on foreign forces as all successive military dictatorial governments took in the past.

The South Korean rulers place coalition with foreign forces above reconciliation and unity with their fellow countrymen. In order to keep the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, the South Korean rulers render them a maintenance fund over $3 billion a year.

They actively join forces in anti-Republic nuclear commotions by imperialist reactionaries headed by the U.S. imperialists and are conducting war commotions against the North with the U.S. Forces everyday.

These maneuvers by the South Korean authorities can never be allowed as they are antinational, antireunification acts of pursuing division and confrontation.

Complying with our request, the South Korean authorities must abandon the policy of relying on foreign forces, express the will for withdrawal of U.S. troops, suspend forever joint military exercises with foreign troops, and clearly express their position on freeing themselves from the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

In order to realize the overanxious desire of the Kwangju resistant martyrs, the South Korean people in various classes and strata should wage the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle more bravely to deter and smash the U.S. colonial domination and its policy of interfering domestic affairs and to have the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn and nuclear bases abolished.

Democratization of the South Korean society must be achieved to realize the Kwangju uprisers' desire. To abolish the military fascist system in South Korea is an imperative demand in democratizing the South Korean society.

The South Korean authorities are talking about civilians-oriented politics and advertising reforms. They are, however, still maintaining fascist evil laws, including the National Security Laws, and fascist bodies for suppression such as the Agency for National Security Planning.

They have not only depicted the 12 December military coup d'etat and the 17 May fascist outrage perpetrated by the military fascist forces as a just act, but also talked in favor of the criminal acts of the bosses of the Fifth and Sixth Republics. They have also entered the road of openly suppressing the just struggle of South Korean youths, students, and people calling for the examination into the truth of the Kwangju genocide, the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and the rights for survival.

It is nothing but a mockery of the people to clamor about civilian politics while brutally suppressing the people's just struggle and leaving the undemocratic, fascist, evil laws and oppression organizations, the legacies of the era of confrontation, as they are.

If the present South Korean rulers are intented to carry out new civilian politics which are different from the politics perpetrated by the successive military fascist regimes of South Korea, they should part themselves from the Yusin remnants who are trampling underfoot the ideal of Kwangju uprisers and from the fascist dictatorial forces of the Fifth and Sixth Republics, should abrogate the National Security Law, which has served in maintaining their fascist power, and should dissolve the fascist reppressive organs, including the Agency for National Security Planning. Along with this, they should also unconditionally release all political prisoners.

What the Kwangju uprisers ardently called for was independence, democracy, and the peaceful reunification of the country. The 1990's is the era of national reunification. The 10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation for national reunification prepared and published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the lodestar of reunification, is a great charter of national unity and a political program which has elucidated the way of achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

Expediting reunification in the 1990's by upholding the 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation through great unity of the 70 million fellow countrymen is the duty of every member of the nation, and genuine patriotism and nation-loving lies precisely in performing the duty.

All of the nation in the North, the South, and overseas should unanimously rise up in the struggle to support and put into practice the 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation, the nation's common milestone for national reunification. The South Korean authorities, while talking about reunification, have gone so far as to intercept the letters containing our patriotic and nation-loving program in a bid to block them being sent to addressees. Clamoring about changes in someone's attitude they are repeating the policy of North-South confrontation of the Cold War era.

Now that we have published the patriotic and nation-loving 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation, the South Korean authorities should make clear their stand related to this first and should join the whole nation's great march of reunification, while renouncing the anachronistic policy of confrontation and division.

Today, the South Korean people, youths, and students are bravely struggling to realize the desire of Kwangju uprisers. On 16 May, some 10,000 youths, students, citizens in Kwangju held a rally marking the 13th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising. At the rally they called for the punishment of the culprits of the Kwangju genocide, and a youth organized a do-or-die unit to arrest traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, the culprits of the Kwangju genocide. The desire of the fighters of the Kwangju resistance will be realized without fail.

The single-hearted unit of our people is the motive power of the great unity of the whole nation. All party members and the working people should overcome all sorts of barriers and difficulties with the single-hearted unity around the party and the leader and, thus, should effect a new revolutionary upsurge in all fronts of socialist construction by implementing the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee's slogans. Thus, they should further glorify the popular masses-centered socialism of our own style and achieve the nation's unity and national reunification.

Let all of us firmly unite around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and vigorously struggle to achieve the victory of the socialist cause and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

MINJU CHOSON Marks Anniversary

SK1805061993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 18 May 93

["Desire of Kwangju Resistance Fighters Must Be Realised"—KCNA headline]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA)—The independence, democracy and peaceful reunification of the country cried for by the Kwangju uprisers of South Korea must be realised without fail, stress Pyongyang-based newspapers today. [passage omitted]

The editorial of MINJU CHOSON emphasizes that if the South Korean authorities truly want the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, they must clarify their position of support and sympthy for the programme of the great unity of the whole nation at an early date and accept our four-point demand—to renounce the policy of dependence on outside forces, manifest their will to get the U.S. Forces withdrawn, put a final stop to joint military exercises with foreign troops and break away from the U.S. "nuclear umbrella."

'Fatherland Liberation War' Anniversary Reported

Meetings Commemorate Anniversary

SK1805055493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA)—Meetings for vowing to thoroughly implement the calls issued by the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war were held Monday in Sinuiju City, Kaesong municipality and at the Sunchon district coal mining complex, the February 8 Vinalon complex, the Pyongyang municipal youth construction enterprise, the Chonsam cooperative farm in Anbyon County, Kangwon Province, and in other places of the country.

Reporters and speakers at the meetings pointed out that the party Central Committee's calls reflecting the lofty aim and rockfirm will of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is adding lustre to the leadership exploits of the great leader President Kim Il-song is a highly important guideline and militant banner which the Workers' Party and the people of Korea should uphold in the struggle to smash the anti-socialist, anti-DPRK manoeuvrings of the imperialists and defend the socialist cause of chuche.

Noting that the entire party members and working people, upon receiving the calls of the party Central Committee, are filled with the revolutionary enthusiasm and determination to demonstrate once again the invincible might of the Korean people united in one mind through the general march of socialism in response to the party's calls, they vowed to effect a great upsurge in the mining, metal and light industries, construction and all other domains and glorify this year, a significant year in which falls the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war, with a bumper harvest.

They stressed that although the United States and its followers are trying to do harm to the socialist system of Korea, resorting to threat and blackmail against [words indistinct] for "sanctions" over the fictitious "nuclear problem", they cannot break the strength and desire of the Korean people.

At a meeting held on the same day at the Ministry of People's Armed Forces the reporter and speakers stated that they would keep themselves in full combat readiness and not allow the enemies to touch even an inch of land and a blade of grass of the homeland and, if the enemies dare pounce upon them recklessly, all the People's Army Soldiers would become guns and bombs to defend the party wioh their lives and firmly safeguard the socialist fatherland of chuche as an impregnable fortress, smash the enemies at a stroke and unfailingly accomplish the historical cause of national reunification.

Messages of pledge were adopted at the meetings.

Paek Hak-nim Attends Security Rally

SK1805042193 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0700 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] A rally of the Public Security Ministry's servicemen was held at the Ponghwa Art Theater on the morning of 15 May to implement thoroughly the slogans issued by the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were at the head of the procession. Slogans saying "Long Live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Hurrah for the glorious WPK!" were seen there. There also were slogans saying "Let us thoroughly implement the tasks presented at the party Central Committee's Slogans on the 40th anniversary of the war victory!" and "Let we who are public security, judicial, and prosecuting functionaries resolutely defend and thoroughly implement the party's line and policy with great responsibility!" at the meeting place.

Vice Marshal Paek Hak-nim, minister of public security; responsible functionaries concerned; public security workers; and soldiers of the Korean People's Security Forces were present at the meeting.

The meeting began with the singing of the songs of General Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Chang Song-u, director of the Political Bureau of the Public Security Ministry, delivered a report at the meeting.

[Begin Chang Song-u recording] Today the entire party, all of the people, and the entire Army have been winning brilliant victories in the struggle to smash antisocialist, antirepublic maneuvers by the imperialist reactionaries headed by U.S. imperialists and to display the strength of popular masses-oriented socialism of our own style, upholding the leadership of the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song and the respected and beloved Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il. In this grand environment, we are holding a rally of the Public Security Ministry's servicemen to implement the slogans by the WPK Central Committee on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

In addition to 15 August, a day that commemorates the liberation of the fatherland after defeating Japanese imperialists, 27 July is a victory day to commemorate the smashing of the U.S. imperialists and is a second liberation day to remember that our people have defended national dignity and sovereignty by smashing the imperialists' aggression.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of this meaningful victory day, our party announced the WPK Central Committee's slogans inciting the entire party and all of the people to the struggle to smash all of the enemy's challenges and to effect a great upsurge in socialist construction.

All of the people throughout the country, public security workers, and soldiers of the Korean People's Security Forces, who have received the party's militant appeal with their whole hearts, are filled with the great national dignity and pride in victoriously developing the popular masses' cause of independence at the forefront of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle under the leadership of the great leader and the great party. They are also filled with an ardent resolution to achieve a greater victory in the revolution and construction by brilliantly implementing the tasks presented in the party Central Committee's slogans.

The WPK Central Committee's slogans announced on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland

Liberation War are a revolutionary document that demonstrates the historical victory of the entire party, all of the people, and the entire Army in firmly defending the fatherland's liberty and independence by defeating the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion with the strength of single-hearted unity around the great leader and the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander. The document also demonstrates the heroic trait and invincible will of our party and people, who are defending, protecting, and glorifying the socialist cause while smashing all kinds of imperialists' maneuvers of aggression.

Our victory in the Fatherland Liberation War is a great victory of the respected and beloved leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song's outstanding military ideology, strategies, and tactics, and of chuche-based military strategies and tactics for leading the Army. It is also an historic event which clearly showed that the people, who bravely struggle to pioneer their destinies with firm unity around the leader, can smash any imperialist aggression forces and defend national dignity and sovereignty.

Our people are filled with even greater revolutionary pride and dignity in marking the 40th anniversary of the war victory under circumstances in which we have achieved a series of victories in the severe confrontation with the U.S. imperialists.

Our people's struggle against the Team Spirit joint military exercise recently conducted by the U.S. imperialists and against a farce of brigndish inspection of our military sites [kunsa taesang] has been an acute political and military confrontation with the enemy without an appeal to arms.

By achieving brilliant victories in the severe confrontation with the enemy while uniting in one mind and flesh with the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander as the center of their unity and leadership, our people and our People's Army have shown to the world that our single-hearted unity, which enables us to firmly defend the fatherland's dignity and honor and to advance upholding the banner of socialism, is not an empty word.

The U.S. imperialists and reactionaries, although they suffered a serious blow from us, have not discarded the ambition for aggression and are working out a plot in an attempt to perpetrate a more grave adventure. In fighting against enemies, struggle means victory, and concession and retreat mean death.

We should counter the anti-Republic and antisocialist maneuvers of U.S. imperialists and reactionaries with the resolute struggle to defend the socialist cause and consummate it to the end. The party Central Committee's slogans are precisely the programmatic principle that our party and people should adhere to in the struggle to repel the imperialists' antisocialist and anti-Republic manuevers and to safeguard and defend the socialist cause of chuche.

The party Central Committee's slogans published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War are also a militant banner which vigorously inspires all of the people, public security members, and soldiers of the People's Security Forces into the struggle to effect a great upsurge in socialist construction and to defend the socialist cause.

We should safeguard, defend, and consummate to the end the socialist cause, which was pioneered by the great leader and which has been glorified by the dear comrade leader, by holding aloft the party Central Committee's slogans published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. Socialism is our people's life and livelihood. Safeguarding, defending, and glorifying socialism to the end is precisely a firm and invariable faith of our party and people.

The respected and beloved Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: We should firmly unite as one and more vigorously accelerate socialist construction with overflowing revolutioanry optimism and with the firm faith in certain victory that as long as the leader is with us and as long as the party's tested leadership exists we will always be victorious without fail. Thus, we should further glorify the socialism of our own style which was defended amid grave trials.

We should thoroughly implement the party's chuche-oriented public security [word indistinct] policies with doubled courage and with the dignity of being victors who smashed the enemies' new war provocation manuevers under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander. Thus, we should resolutely safeguard and defend the popular masses-centered socialism of our own style and further add luster to it. [end recording]

The reporter continued to stress that all members of the Public Security Ministry should follow to the end the party and the leader, as the pillar of their minds, and devote their all to struggle to realize the party's intent and plans.

He stressed that public security members and soldiers of the People's Security Forces should unanimously rise up in the honorable struggle of implementing the party's decisions and instructions and thoroughly implement the party Central Committee's slogans so as to demonstrate at a higher level, the united might of our revolutionary ranks.

Discussions were held at the rally. General grade officer Yi Yong-son participated in the discussions first. He noted that the party Central Committee's slogans have won absolute support from all party members, all public security members, and soldiers of the People's Security Forces and are vigorously inspiring them into a new general march. He continued:

[Begin Yi Yong-son recording] I will grasp the work of resolutely safeguarding and defending the party and the leader as a most important work and thoroughly serve all tasks for this. I will properly plan and coordinate the organizational work to reliably defend the great construction battle and to generate speed in the general march. Our goal for struggle is clear, and our victory is certain. I will actively push ahead with the operations and command of public security work with the spirit and mettle displayed during the state of semi-war and, thus, will perform my duty as a commanding member of the revolution.

The situation of our country today is very dangerous, and because of the enemies' maneuvers for provocation and aggression the danger of war is further increasing. The present situation urgently demands that we further maintain the heroic fighting spirit displayed during the days of the formitable war and the revolutionary zeal and the mettle of general mobilization heightened during the state of semi-war, further strengthen the public security work, and more properly maintain the combat mobilization posture of our ranks.

I firmly swear once again that I will unconditionally and thoroughly implement militant tasks presented in the party Central Committee's slogans which contain the firm determination to safeguard and defend the party, the leader, and the socialist fatherland and the burning pledge to defend the socialist fortress through the [word indistinct] success of public security work. Thus, I will greet the 40th anniversary of victory in the war, the liberation day in which we smashed the imperialists' aggression and defended the nation's dignity and sovereignty with the high dignity and honor of victors. [applause, shout of slogans] [end recording]

General Grade Officer (Chu Won-young) spoke next during the debate. He said that upholding the slogans which are filled with high revolutionary and military spirit and which clearly elucidate the future road of the revolution is the great honor of our people who are walking along the worthwhile revolutionary road under the party's leadership. We went on to say:

[Begin (Chu) recording] Our people are waging a fierce war without shots being fired. Our people's struggle against the antirepublic, antisocialist maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries is a political and military confrontation and a confrontation of strength in which no guns are fired.

To win a brilliant victory in the serious confrontation with the enemy and celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war as a great festival for the victors, we must thoroughly implement the party Central Committee's slogans.

The party Central Committee's slogans call on the entire party, all of the people, and the entire Army to make great upsurges in socialist economic construction with the heroic struggle spirit which heroic fighters displayed during the arduous days of war. In response to this call, I will make new changes in my work by displaying a high [word indistinct].

I will ensure that all the fields and all the units correctly implement the party's policies in a timely manner. In particular, I will strengthen [word indistinct] control work to ensure that innovations be brought about in the power and coal industries and the light industries, on which our party is concentrating firepower. I will produce and supply materials and equipment for construction without a hitch to ensure that 30,000 houses are completed by the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war.

Giving priority to the work of implementing agricultural policies, I will ensure that farm work is done as required by the chuche-oriented farming method to have a good crop on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war.

As a commanding member of the revolution, I will responsibly carry out organizational work, substantially carry out the work of supervising and summing up functionaries' assignments, and ensure that all functionaries work to the best of their abilities. I will establish strict discipline to fill [word indistinct] with revolutionary and military spirits. I will also volunteer to do difficult jobs to lead functionaries by personal example. In this way, I will thoroughly implement the requirements of the party Central Committee's slogans to repay the great political trust and favors of the great leader and the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander with loyal deeds. [applause and shouts of slogans] [end recording]

Officer (Kim Chong-sik) and General Grade Officer (Ho Myong-hui) also spoke during the debate. They said that the party Central Committee's slogans are a banner of struggle to advance our revolutionary cause to a new higher stage as required by the prevailing situation. They expressed their resolve to contribute to making the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war a meaningful festive day, which will go down in a brilliant chapter in the history of the struggle of our party and people, by vigorously waging struggles with the heroic struggle spirit, which was displayed during the days of war, and the heightened spirit, which was displayed during the period of state of semiwar.

A letter of resolution was adopted at the meeting.

Daily Urges Implementation of Slogans

SK1905075093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0315 GMT 15 May 93

[NODONG SINMUN 15 May editorial: "Let Us All Rise Unanimously in Implementing the Party Central Committee's Slogans"]

[Text] At a time when all people are vigorously waging the struggle to defend, protect and glorify socialism of our own style by upholding the party's leadership, slogans of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central

Committee were made public on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The announcement of the slogans reflects the unanimous aspiration and will of our party and people to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory as a great festival for victors and as a revolutionary happy event to demonstrate the might of our socialism to the whole world.

As soon as the slogans were made public, they had absolute support from all party members and workers, vigorously inspiring them to a new general march.

The slogans of the party Central Committee are a banner of struggle to advance our revolutionary cause onto a new and higher stage in compliance with the current situation.

The slogans elucidated militant tasks to strengthen the political and ideological might of our revolutionary ranks in every way on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the war victory, to deepen the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—in all domains, and to accelerate vigorously national reunification and the anti-imperialist cause for independence.

These slogans are militant slogans, filled with lofty a revolutionary spirit and showing clearly the road for the revolution to advance. Accepting such slogans is a great honor for our people who are advancing along the rewarding revolutionary road by following the party's leadership.

The slogans of the party Central Committee reflect a spirit that will tenaciously defend and protect the popular mass-centered socialism of our own style to the end by smashing the enemy's various challenges and disturbances and by effecting a great upsurge in socialist construction.

Slogans of the WPK Central Committee have pointed out: In the firm belief that all party members, workers, and People's Army soldiers will register a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by smashing the enemy's challenges and disturbances and will expedite the independent reunification of the nation, the WPK Central Committee announces the slogans on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Socialism is the life [saengmyong] and living [saenghwal] of our people. Socialism can be defended and accomplished only in the midst of the lofty struggle to crush the imperialist enemy's antirevolutionary offensive with a revolutionary offensive.

Confrontation with the enemy means victory; concession and retreat mean death. In recent years, we were victorious in the acute political and military confrontation, which did include firing weapons, and dealt a serious blow to antirepublic and antisocialist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries. However, the enemy has not given up its ambition of aggression but is devising a sinister plot in an attempt to embark upon a more serious adventure.

The prevailing situation demands that the whole party, all of the people, and the entire Army—in firm unity with the party—check and frustrate the enemy's maneuvers of aggression at every step by constantly maintaining the kind of revolutionary zeal and posture of general mobilization as displayed during the state of semiwar. The situation also demands that they effect a new revolutionary upsurge in economic construction and defense.

The whole party and all of the people should rise in the struggle to effect a new, great upsurge in socialist construction. Herein lies the genuine road for firmly defending the stronghold of our socialism by winning the decisive battle between socialism and capitalism.

Based on the current situation, our party announced revolutionary slogans to inspire the whole party, all of the people, and the entire Army to a new struggle and feats.

These slogans reflect the indomitable faith of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is preserving the banner of socialism to the end without wavering by any storm and trial. The slogans also reflect his invincible will to break boldly through all difficulties together with the popular masses by firmly trusting them.

Because of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the whole country overflows with revolutionary passion caused by exciting slogans that inspire the hearts of millions. He is brilliantly shaping the road of socialism. Reality clearly illustrates the revolutionary nature of his leadership.

Today our party members and workers are faced with the heavy yet glorious task of thoroughly making the party Central Committee's slogans become part of actual life. Thorough implementation of the party Central Committee's slogans is a rewarding struggle that will show the entire world the indomitable might of the heroic Korean people who were constantly victorious by breaking through arduous revolutionary storms with single-hearted unity with the great party and leader.

Our people are a proud people who created a great heroic epic of socialism in the midst of most arduous trials. In particular, our people and People's Army honorably defended the fatherland's freedom and independence by crushing the U.S. imperialists' armed aggression and thus realized a military miracle unprecedented in the world's war history.

The great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was a historic event which clearly proved that the people, who courageously struggle to shape their destiny with single-hearted unity with the party and the leader, can smash any imperialist aggression force and can defend the nation's dignity.

During the Fatherland Liberation War our people crushed the U.S. imperialists who took pride in being the strongest power in the world. With matchless mass heroism, patriotic dedication, and invincible spirit we have overcome the constant challenges of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for the last 40 years. Thus, we excellently built ever-flourishing, popular mass-centered socialism of our own style in the fatherland.

We should constantly and vigorously accelerate the historic march to carry on to accomplishment the chuche cause with the might of single-hearted unity without yielding to any difficulty.

When all of the people rise unanimously in the struggle to glorify the 40th anniversary of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War at the victor's great festival, the heroic spirit and indomitable will of our people, who are struggling while carrying out the revolution, will be clearly demonstrated again.

Thorough implementation of the party Central Committee's slogans gives confidence and encouragement to the revolutionary parties and people of the world. It is an honorable struggle for our party and people to fulfill lofty missions and duties assigned by the times.

Mankind's advance toward socialism is the trend of historic development, which no one can block. A large number of revolutionary parties and peoples around the world are staunchly struggling to rebuild the socialist movement on a new basis. They have great expectations for our party and people, who are reliably defending the stronghold of socialism.

Our people have been given a mission by the times to prove the absolute superiority, drawing force, and boundless vitality of socialism, and to vigorously push ahead with the overall socialist movement.

We should make a new great upsurge in socialist construction by upholding the party Central Committee's slogans. Herein lies a firm guarantee for frustrating the imperialists' strategy to erase socialism and for vigorously demonstrating the dignity of socialism.

All party members and workers should vigorously carry out the struggle to implement the party Central Committee's slogans by cherishing great pride in building socialism under the leadership of the great party and leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: Cherishing firm confidence and will for victory of the revolution and overflowing with optimism, we should break through all difficulties and brilliantly accomplish the militant tasks facing us. Thus, we should effect an epoch-making advance in further strengthening the might of socialism.

We should first arm ourselves firmly with the spirit of the party Central Committee's slogans. Everyone of us should mobilize ourselves ideologically in the all-party and all-people struggle to implement the slogans.

The party Central Committee's slogans are a banner of struggle flying high while we advance toward the site of great, proud July festival. They are a guideline of action that we should not disregard.

Our party members and workers have been fostered in the bosom of the party and the leader and are enjoying endless happiness within a great socialist family. Nothing gives them more pride than to dedicate themselves to the struggle to implement the slogans.

All party members and workers should keenly realize the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's iron-clad faith and lofty intentions reflected in the party Central Committee's slogans, as well as the great significance in implementing the slogans. They should make the slogans everyday mottos.

The party Central Committee's slogans expounded a new militant task to create the speed of the general march of our own-style socialism. All of our working class, peasants, intellectuals, youth, and soldiers of the People's Army should vigorously struggle with the kind of heroic spirit displayed during the days of arduous war and as enhanced during the state of semiwar. Thus, we should actively contribute to making the 40th anniversary of the war victory a significant commemorative event which will decorate the history of struggle by our party and people as a brilliant chapter.

The vanguard fighters are our party members. All party members, as worthy revolutionaries who joined the party after pledging to struggle by dedicating their whole lives to the party, should always maintain a lofty revolutionary and party spirit and should fully demonstrate this honor as glorious WPK members in today's general march.

The party Central Committee's slogan stresses that if the party members are live coals with which to make fire, members of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] are flames.

All youth should become a youth vanguard who defends the party with its life as it pledged during the Eighth LSWYK Congress.

Success in today's march movement to glorify the 40th anniversary of the war victory depends on the determination of guiding functionaries and on their organizational guidance work. All guiding functionaries should carry out the struggle to implement the party's slogans boldly and on a large scale with firm determination to accomplish any task without fail, no matter how enormous it may be. They should organize and lead the combat responsiblly.

It is a most important task in implementing the party Central Committee's slogans to strengthen in every way the single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks who are firmly rallied behind the party and the leader.

The driving force of socialism is the united body [tongilche] of the leader, the party, and the masses and is a motive for victory in socialism. The powerful weapon for defending, protecting, and glorifying the socialist cause by crushing various challenges of the imperialists and reactionaries is the driving force of socialism which attained the single-hearted unity.

We should make today's general march a process for further strengthening the main force of socialism which is firmly rallied behind the party and the leader. We should inspire the lofty political zeal of the masses.

Unswerving loyalty to the party and the leader is a basic trait that our party members and workers should cherish and is a key to victory in today's general march. All party members and workers should make loyalty to the party and the leader as faith, conscience, morality, and an every-day principle, and should become revolutionary fighters endlessly loyal to the socialist cause. They should glorify every moment of their lives with loyalty and filial piety.

It is the destiny of the party, of the nation and people, and of socialism to [word indistinct]. Loyally repaying the party for its trust and expectation will bring honor and happiness to our people, who have firm faith and the will to share their destiny with the party in any storm.

All party members and workers should make the party and the leader the pillar in their hearts and should follow them to the end. We should struggle to achieve the intention and plan of the party by dedicating everything.

All people should unanimously rise in the honorable struggle to implement the party's decisions and directives and should unconditionally accomplish the tasks assigned by the party to the end. Thus, we should highly demonstrate the might of single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks who are advancing in firm unity with the party and the leader.

Effecting a revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction by upholding the banner of three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—is an important task in thoroughly implementing the party Central Committee's slogans. The party's slogans comprehensively elucidate the general direction and specific tasks to which we should give priority in the present socialist construction.

When the tasks put forth in the party slogans are brilliantly accomplished, the country's political, economic, and general might will be more firmly consolidated and the invincibility of popular masses-centered socialism of our own style will be further strengthened.

Our party gave a grand blueprint to our people. All the people should make a general mobilization by upholding the party Central Committee's slogans and effect an unprecedented, revolutionary upsurge in order to meaningfully greet the 40th anniversary of the great fatherland liberation war victory.

The Three Revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture are the banner of the continuous revolution and the banner of socialist victory. We should firmly grasp the ideological theory of chuche and vigorously launch the ideological revolution. We should intensify indoctrination of loyalty and revolutionary tradition, indoctrination to arm them with the spirit of being proud of the Korean people as a number-one nation and with the consciousness of an anti-imperialist class, and indoctrination of collectivism among the party members and working people. In this way, we should staunchly solidify our socialist fortress.

Accelerating technological revolution and effecting a new upsurge in the economic construction of socialism are important revolutionary tasks to defend, protect, and display the popular masses-centered socialism of our own style. All the party members and working people should effect a new, great upsurge in the economic construction of socialism with the heroic spirit of defeating the U.S. imperialists during the fatherland liberation war and with the enhanced revolutionary spirit during the period of the semi-war state.

The only way to effect a high upsurge of production in all sectors of national economy is to rely on self-reliance. Only self-reliance is a way for us to subsist and a way leading socialism to victory. All socialist construction sites should uphold the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and arduousness held high at the Paektu sacred mountain and break through bottlenecks and difficulties facing them with their own strength. Functionaries and working people should fully mobilize the country's economic potential by vigorously rising up in the struggle to implement the party's revolutionary economic strategy. Thus, they should epochally improve the people's living in a short time and effect a new upsurge in the overall economic construction.

Bringing about a further development and efflorescence of socialist culture by accelerating the cultural revolution is an important revolutionary struggle of preventing imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration and defending, protecting, and shining socialism of our own style. We should bring all fields of socialist national culture into bloom by vigorously embarking on the cultural revolution.

Social defense strength is a military guarantee for defending, protecting, and shining socialism. The entire party, all the people, and the whole Army should rise up and impregnably consolidate the country's defense strength to resolutely smash in every step imperialists' aggressive war maneuver aimed at stifling [apsal haryonun] our socialism.

We should fully bring the virtue of unity between the Army and civilian, which is highly displayed in our society, into bloom. The fatherland's reunification is the patriotic cause related to our nation's fate along with the socialist construction and nation's paramount task which brooks not a moment's delay. All Korean compatriots in the North, South, and abroad should uphold the 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation for the fatherland's reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, put an end to the tragedy of national division, and unanimously rise up in the patriotic cause to realize the historic, long-cherished desire of the fatherland's reunification.

Upholding the banner of independence, peace, and friendship, we should develop friendly relations with all the countries in the world based on the principles of equality and reciprocity, which respect our country's sovereignty and treat our country in a friendly manner. We should also actively struggle to bring about the world's solid peace and security.

The success of the struggle to implement the party Central Committee's slogans depends upon militant function and role of the party organizations. The party organizations should put emphasis on the work of greeting the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation war victory with high political zeal and brilliant labor achievements and positively carry out the party work.

This is the time when the party organizations will vigorously inspire the masses in the van of marching ranks. The party organizations of various echelons should give priority to the work with the people and aggressively carry out the work with the masses. Thus, they should staunchly build socialist class fortress and strengthen the party's guidance on the administrative and economic work.

Upon receiving the party's slogans, our party members and working people have very high spirit and zeal. The party organizations of various echelons should make all the party members' and working people' hearts burn with the spirit of slogans by beginning a great propaganda and agitation offensive. They should also make the innovative spirit of implementing the party's slogans vigorously flutter throughout the country.

Let all of us make a general onward march by holding high the party's slogans and greet the 40th anniversary of the fatherland liberation war victory with high political zeal and brilliant labor achievements.

Meeting in Pyongyang Supports Palestinian Struggle

SK1805052893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA)—A mass meeting was held in Pyongyang on May 17 on the occasion of the "week of support to the struggle of Palestinian people".

Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, in his speech at the meeting extended firm solidarity to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and people in the just cause of retaking their lost country and restoring the national independence and dignity.

If the legitimate right of the Palestinian people is to be restored and the Middle East problem be solved in a peaceful way, Israel must stop the moves of aggression and withdraw from the occupied Arab lands and the interference of the imperialists in this region must be terminated, he said.

He stressed that the demand of the Palestinian people for changing land for peace must be met on all accounts.

Palestinian Ambassador to Korea Ibrahim Mohammed in his speech hailed the achievements made by the Korean people in their struggle to further strengthen Korean-style socialism of chuche type under the wise and bold guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He voiced active support to all the peaceful and constructive proposals put forward by the great leader for the reunification of Korea and said that the Korean people would certainly achieve the reunification of their country under the banner of the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation.

He denounced the interventionist and "double standard" moves of the U.S. imperialists to stifle the socialist system of Korea and expressed full support to all the self-defensive measures taken by the party and government of Korea to defend the sovereignty of the country.

A letter to the president of the State of Palestine was adopted at the meeting.

NODONG SINMUN Urges Japan To Admit 'Past Crimes'

SK1905105693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)—The Japanese imperialists' plunder of the countryside through deception and brigandism during their 40 odd years of occupation of Korea was unprecedented in the history of the imperialist pillage, says NODONG SINMUN today.

Urging the Japanese Government authorities to admit and apologize for the past crimes and make adequate compensations for them, an article of the daily cites data showing how harshly the Japanese imperialists exploited the Korean peasants through their predatory and deceptive colonial agricultural policy.

The author of the article says:

The Japanese imperialists proclaimed the "land survey law" in 1910 and the "land survey order" and "detailed enforcement regulations" relative to it in 1912 and extensively requisitioned land from 1910 to 1918.

They openly robbed Korean peasants of their land through the "land survey" and established a unreport system" to appropriate large acres of land by fraud and swindle and help Japanese monopolies to make inroads in the Korean countryside and bring large areas of land under their control.

As a result, during their rule, 60 percent of the big landowners with more than 100 hectares and 80 percent of those with above 200 hectares in Korea were Japanese and 80 percent of the Korean peasants were reduced to tenant or semi-tenant farmers and hired farm hands, deprived of their land.

They put into effect a notorious "plan of increased rice production" from 1920, with the result that a large number of peasants turned debtors and had to sell their food and land at low prices to pay the debts.

When the deceptive and predatory nature of the "plan of increased rice production" was dragged into the light of the day in the early 1930s, they invented the craftier and more deceptive "rural development campaign" and put forward a policy of "cultivating cotton in the South and raising sheep in the North" and an "owner-farmer establishment plan" as part of it.

They increased the area under cotton cultivation under the cloak of the "policy of cultivating cotton in the South", looting 46,835,000 kun (one kun is 0.6 kg) in 1933 and 166 million kun in 1939. And the land of independent farmers had decreased by 30,000 hectares by 1939, while the areas of tenanted land increased by 50,000 hectares under their deceptive "owner-farmer establishment plan".

After unleashing the Pacific War, they enforced the "forced food delivery system" and "co-sale system" to take away not only food but even cotton, wool, cows, cocoons and other agricultural and livestock products, lock, stock and barrel. Rice production in the 1941-44 period dropped by more than 8.8 million sok (one sok equals 150kg) compared with the same period ten years before. Yet the Japanese imperialists annually took 10 million sok of food grain from the Korean countryside.

In consequence of their predatory rural policy, the Korean countryside was reduced to a food and industrial raw material supplier for Japanese monopolies and the Korean peasants' life deteriorated beyond description, many of them forced to leave their homes and emigrate to an alien land in search for means of living.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese ruling quarters are still unwilling to admit the crimes of the Japanese imperialists in the past, shamelessly trying to find justification for them.

Choe Tae-pok Meets PRC Provincial Delegation

SK1905060993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)—Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 18 met and had a friendly conversation with a delegation of the Liaoning provincial committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Cao Bochun, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPC, deputy secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and secretary of the Dalian city party committee.

The head of the delegation said that the Sino-Korean friendship forged by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leaders of the Chinese people Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping would be everlasting down through generations.

He said that they were rejoiced as over their own over the achievements made by the Korean people in the building of socialism and wished the Korean people greater success in the future.

He voiced full support to the proposals for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song and hoped that Korea would be reunified.

Kim Il-song Tours Tomb of Koguryo King 16 May

SK1905061893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 19 May 93

["President Kim Il-song Goes Round Reconstructed Tomb of King Tongmyong"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 16 went round the reconstructed tomb of King Tongmyong.

He was accompanied by Kang Hui-won, alternate Politburo member of the C.C. [Central Committee] the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal administrative and economic committee; Chang Chol, vice-premier and minister of culture and art; Kang Hyon-su, chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the WPK and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal People's Committee; and other officials concerned.

Situated in Yongsan-ri, Yokpo District, Pyongyang Municipality, the royal tomb is the tomb of King Tongmyongsong, the founder of the Koguryo Dynasty, which was a great power in the East with a history of one thousand years. It is a precious historical relics showing the excellent architecture of our ancestors and time-honored cultural tradition of Korea.

With the splendid reconstruction of the royal tomb under the correct policy of the WPK and the DPRK Government for preserving and managing national cultural legacies with good care, it has become possible to well show the old looks of the Koguryo Dynasty which displayed its name as a mighty great power with a history of one thousand years and one more valuable historical cultural asset has been created in the Workers' Party era to be handed down to the generations to come.

Looking round the "monument to the reconstruction of the tomb of King Tongmyong", stone sculptures, the Chongnung Temple and other historical relics of the royal tomb, President Kim Il-song noted with deep satisfaction that the tomb had been reconstructed so as to represent well the phases of the era of Koguryo on the principle of historicism and highly praised the achievements of the historians, architects, creative workers and builders who had successfully completed the reconstruction of the royal tomb on a high level by pooling their creative wisdom and efforts.

Noting that the rising generation can more deeply cherish their national pride and patriotism only when they have a good knowledge of the history of their motherland and the excellent cultural traditions created by their forefathers, he said historical relics and remains should be preserved and managed well so that the resourcefulness and talent of the ancestors who had created a time-honoured history and culture on this land may be shown to the Korean people through real objects.

He saw the newly unearthed relics and remains at the site of the Chongnung Temple and put forth important tasks which would serve as a highly important guideline in studying and systematizing the history of the country and inheriting and developing the cultural heritages of the nation on the basis of the chuche outlook on social history.

President Kim Il-song had a picture taken with the functionaries and builders who had performed brilliant feats in the reconstruction of the tomb of King Tongmyong, cherishing intense loyalty to the party and the leader and earnest patriotic devotion to the motherland.

Nation's Salt Output Increases in 1993

SK1705234393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)—Salt output is on the increase in Korea.

The output at the nation's salterns in a little more than three months from the production of the year's first salt was 30 percent up on that in the like period last year.

Now the salterns are pulling their full weight on production, having set themselves the goal of boosting salt output this month 2.5 times as against last month.

Korea has taken a series of measures to lift salt output for the development of chemical industry and improvement of the people's living standard. Now a brisk work is in progress to industrialise salt production and expand the area of salt farms.

Now a salt production base with a capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons with all its processes mechanised, automated and remote-controlled is being constructed at fast pace in the industrial city of Hamhung on the east coast.

Meanwhile, salt bases using waste heat are under construction at many industrial establishments on the east and west coasts.

In recent years new salt farms extending several dozen hectares have taken shape and the mechanisation level has markedly risen, with the result that salt output has jumped 30 percent.

Consumer Goods Production 'Success' Highlighted

SK1805084293 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] The 3 August People's Consumer Goods Production Movement, which was initiated by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, has brought into full play validity and vitality with each passing day.

Kim Tok-hwan, correspondent of the Central Broadcasting Station, interviewed Comrade Chang Mi-to, director of a department of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Committee, and Comrade Kim Po-sik, manager of a Nangnang district store.

[Begin recording] [Kim Tok-hwan] The flames of the 3 August People's Consumer Goods Production Movement have been vigorously kindled across the country. A great success has been performed in implementing our party's policy on the light industry revolution. Pyongyang scored a great success in producing the 3 August people's consumer goods last year. I believe that Pyongyang is now in the vanguard of this movement.

[Chang Mi-to] Right. Seven years ago, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot guidance to the work of 3 August people's consumer goods stores in Pyongyang on 13 May 1986. The dear comrade leader carefully grasped the status of the production and sales of people's consumer goods in Pyongyang stores, including Pyongchon district stores. The dear comrade leader clearly elucidated tasks and methods to implement the party's policy on the light industry revolution.

Upholding the dear comrade leader's noble intent, functionaries and producers of 3 August people's consumer goods in Pyongyang have risen up unanimously. Thus, they have performed a great success in consumer goods production for the past seven years.

The amount of the 3 August people's consumer goods production has increased by more than 2.1 times compared with the 1986 figures. The basic kinds of people's consumer goods have increased to more than 1,000 kinds. Thus, the kinds of consumer goods are more than 4,000 kinds in all.

The number of consumer goods producers has greatly increased. The number of work teams has increased more than three times compared with the figures of seven years ago. The number of producers has increased by more than 1.11 times compared the figures of seven years ago.

In addition, our city has established more than 100 new production bases of 3 August people's consumer goods in each district. As a result, ten units in Pyongyang, including Pyongchon and Songyo districts, had the honor of receiving the title of exemplary district of producing 3 August people's consumer goods.

[Kim Po-sik] Right. This success clearly shows the great validity of the 3 August People's Consumer Goods Production Movement, which was initiated by the dear comrade leader. Our Nangnang district has vigorously launched the 3 August People's Consumer Goods Production Movement. Our district has annually overfulfilled a plan on people's consumer goods production. Stores in our district are filled with various good-quality goods. The amount of goods sales has been systematically increased.

It took stores in our district a quarter to achieve a plan on people's consumer goods sales seven years ago. However, it now takes a month to achieve the plan. Of course, considerable success has been performed in 3 August people's consumer goods production and in service activities. However, given the party's intent, there is still much work to be carried out.

We should not simply struggle to produce more goods to sell them to the people. Rather, we should regard the 3 August People's Consumer Goods Production Movement as the most worthwhile and important work to further glorify the dear comrade leader's ideology and leadership for our people. We should constantly promote the 3 August People's Consumer Goods Production Movement. [end recording]

KCNA Reviews 18 May Pyongyang Press

SK1805072693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 18 May 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today reports that immortal classical works of the great leader President Kim Il-song were brought out in booklet in different countries.

The daily reports that President Kim Il-song received a message from President Hafiz al-Asad in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the independence of Syria.

The paper gives an account of a seminar on the brief biography of President Kim Il-song which took place in Britain.

It tells a story about the loving care shown by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for Hong Bom, an anti-Japanese revolutionary martyr, and his bereaved family.

It carries messages to Comrade Kim Chong-il from foreign party leaders congratulating him upon his election as chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission.

Conveyed in the daily are voices of South Korean people highly lauding Comrade Kim Chong-il as "the bright sun of guidance that rose in the east in the 20th century".

The paper reports about the inaugural meeting of the Okinawa, Japan, Society for the Study of the Works of Kim Chong-il.

The Pyongyang declaration "Let Us Defend and Advance the Cause of Socialism" has been signed by 185 political parties of the world, according to the press.

Dailies come out with editorials on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising of South Korean people in May 1980.

Conspicuous in the press are an account of a function of some 50,000 citizens and students in Kwangju held on the eve of the 13th anniversary of the Kwangju resistance and articles related to the Kwangju uprising.

Meetings continue to be held in different parts of the country to implement the calls of the party Central Committee issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the people's victory in the war, and working people in different domains of the national economy are all out in response to the calls, reports the press.

NODONG SINMUN edits repercussions upon working people of "Under the Banner of Victory", a revolutionary drama showing the great leadership traits and immortal exploits of President Kim Il-song in leading the Fatherland Liberation War to victory.

It is reported in the daily that talks were held in Pyongyang between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Socialist Party of Ukraine.

The press publishes sports news that the DPRK finished as the runner-up in the women's team event of the 42nd world table tennis championships and that Korean players gave a good account of themselves in the boxing, rowing, judo, track-and-field and diving events of the first East Asian games.

NODONG SINMUN carries a statement issued by a spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland regarding the question of arranging a nationwide dialogue at an early date on the basis of the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation.

Papers convey voices of world public denouncing the United States and its followers for their sinister moves against the DPRK over its socalled "nuclear problem".

Given in NODONG SINMUN is an account of a mass meeting held in Pyongyang to support the Palestinian people's struggle.

According to the daily, representatives of the Japanese side to the Aichi prefectural fact-finding group on forcible drafting of Koreans requested the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Social Insurance Agency to open to the public the list of the names of the Korean draftees and conduct an investigation.

The paper introduces achievements of China in socialist construction.

World news of the press includes reports that the Syrian president talked about the Middle East peace problem and the Nigerian president stressed the importance of South-South cooperation. The recent Georgia-Abkhazia situation is reported in the press.

An article of NODONG SINMUN exposes the seamy side of the U.S. imperialists' "forward deployment strategy" designed to keep the U.S. Forces in the Asia-Pacific region.

Press for 19 May Reviewed

SK1905064093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0545 GMT 19 May 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a photo-accompanied report that the great leader President Kim Il-song went round the reconstructed tomb of King Tongmyong, the founder of the Koguryo Dynasty, in Pyongyang and a picture he posed for with the builders.

Seen in papers is a photo-accompanied report that President Kim Il-song received the deputy secretary general of the Party for Unity and Progress of Guinea and the delegation of the University of Conakry of Guinea.

Papers inform the readers that the deputy secretary general of the Party for Unity and Progress of Guinea and the delegation of the University of Conakry of Guinea presented gifts to the great leader President Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Printed in papers are a letter of pledge to President Kim Il-song adopted at a conference of Korean young activists in Japan and an account of the conference.

Papers report that Comrade Kim Chong-il sent messages to foreign heads of state and party in reply to their messages of greetings to him on his election as chairman of the national defence commission of the DPRK.

NODONG SINMUN conveys world public voices praising Comrade Kim Chong-il as a great billiant commander.

An article of the paper says that 45 years ago, Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, joined farmers in the Mirim plain in rice-transplanting and led them to do farming in the heroic fighting spirit displayed by the people in the guerrilla zone during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Papers carry an account of a Pyongyang mass rally commemorating the 13th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising and the speech of Kang Hyonsu, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal People's Committee at the rally.

Papers inform the readers of the achievements made in the efforts to fulfill the tasks set out in the calls issued by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war.

Papers report that the DPRK ambassador paid a farewell call on the Malaysian King and Korean athletes proved successful at the first East Asian Games.

It is reported in papers that 50,000 citizens and students held a ceremony to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the May 18 resistance, an all-people rally for inheriting the May 18 spirit and a candlelight procession and 10,000 citizens and students held a memorial service to mark the anniversary in Kwangju and 5,000 students took to the streets to arrest the former dictators in Seoul.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary denounces a recent tract of Kim Chong-pil, "chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party" of South Korea, beautifying the "May 16 coup d'etat" and defending the crimes of the "fifth and sixth republics."

Papers report that foreign papers issued articles on the first anniversary of the publication of the Pyongyang declaration and foreign public circles expressed solidarity with the Korean people in the cause of justice and resolutely repudiated the unreasonable "resolution" of the U.N. Security Council.

Papers inform the readers of a presidential election held in Turkey and the ninth Mideast Peace Conference.

NODONG SINMUN runs an article on the brigandish extortion of the countryside in Korea by the Japanese imperialists for 40 odd years.

* Article Views National Land Reform Policy

932C0135A Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Apr 93 pp 66-77

[Article by Seoul City College Professor Kim Won: "North Korea's Land Policy"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The basic thought underlying North Korea's land policy needs to be examined from two angles. First, from the point of view of the North Korean economic system and its underlying principle that do not recognize private property; and second, from the point of view of what impact the Kim Il-song ideology has had on North Korea's land policy under the one-man dictatorship for the past 50 years.

In other words, these two ideas—the economic thought and the Kim Il-song ideology—have worked side by side in the land policy because the land policy has been regarded as a means for achieving the socialist revolution. That is why North Korea early on attached the first priority to its land policy in building a socialist state.

North Korea promulgated the "Law on the Nationalization of Major Industries and Traffic, Transportation, and Banking Facilities" in August 1946 and nationalized all industries in accordance with this law. Shortly afterward, it carried out land reform from 1946 through 1950 and confiscated land to distribute it among the farmers under the principle that "the land belongs to the tillers."

The reason Kim Il-song carried out land reform as his first undertaking is that apparently, in building socialism he was influenced by the examples of Lenin and Mao Zedong, who used land as a means of achieving revolution—in the Russian revolution and the Chinese Communist revolution, respectively. [passage omitted]

The policy lying behind North Korea's land law imposes new tasks and duties to the North Korean people in the process of the nationalization of land. Under capitalism land is privately owned, and individual land owners are responsible for the development, conservation, and utilization of their land, whereas in North Korea the state is responsible for this function, thereby imposing a heavy burden of responsibility on the people in turn. [passage omitted]

Changes in Land Policy

Land-Belongs-to-Tillers Policy (1945-48)

To provide a legal ground for confiscating land from the Japanese owners and the Korean landlords following the defeat of Japan, North Korea promulgated the "Law on Land Reform" on 5 March 1946 in the name of Kim Il-song as chairman of the People's Committee.

Immediately afterward North Korea promulgated the "Extraordinary Measures Law Related to Land Reform" and three days later followed this up with announcement of the "regulations relative to the application of the law on land reform." By strictly following the methods of land confiscation, its timing, a ban on the sale of land, the nationalization of land, and the compulsory relocation of former landlords as provided for by these laws and regulations, North Korea completed land reform before the invasion of South Korea on 25 June 1950.

The substance of the land reform policy carried out under the provisions of the aforementioned three laws and regulations is as follows:

—Land reform will be carried out by confiscating all the land owned by Japanese and Korean land owners. (Article 1, the Law on Land Reform)

—However, land owned by schools, hospitals, and independence movement activists as determined by the people's committee are exempted from confiscation. (Article 4, the Law on Land Reform)

—Landowners whose land is confiscated are barred from receiving a distribution of land in areas of their current residence, but can receive a distribution of land only in other areas. (Paragraph 8, Article 6, the Law on Land Reform)

—The deadline for land reform is set at March 1947 and land reform will be completed in a year.

A year later North Korea issued a "decision reviewing the summation of the implementation of land reform" on 13 April 1947 touting the success of the land reform program. Kim Il-song proudly noted the success in confiscating 1,006,000 chongbo of land from landowners and distributing it among 700,000 former tenant farmers free of charge. But he has never revealed the number of inhabitants forcibly relocated.

These series of measures were carried out in the name of Kim Il-song as chairman of the People's Committee and as part of the fulfillment of the cause of the revolution, but had no legal ground under the constitution. The constitution enacted on 8 September 1948, however, recognized their legality for the first time. The (1948) constitution provided that "land owned by Japanese and Koreans shall be confiscated," that "only those who can till the land by themselves can own land," and that "the ownership of land shall be limited up to 5 to 20 chongbo." These provisions were aimed at preventing the formation of class distinctions between the haves and have-nots by curbing the concentration of ownership. [passage omitted]

Reform Through Collective Cooperativization (1950-1960)

[Passage omitted] The free distribution of land had been completed before the invasion of South Korea. But land was nationalized in 1958 and turned into collectivized cooperative farms at the ri level. By banning private ownership of land and banding all land into ri-level collective cooperative farms, the farmers were given no right to own or dispose of the land they till other than the right to manage it. [passage omitted]

Land Management Regulations, Land Law (1963)

[Passage omitted] North Korea announced 25-article regulations on land management on 5 July 1960 in the form of Cabinet Decision 35. The purpose of these regulations was aimed at, as stipulated in Article 1, "stamping out the improper use of arable land and maximizing its usage by protecting and managing all the land" in North Korea. Inasmuch as it was necessary to divide land usage into specific categories to this end, Article 2 classifies all the land in North Korea into five usage categories. [passage omitted]

As is provided for in Article 24, the land management regulations of 1960 stipulate the usage of farmland only. The regulations provide that separate regulations will be established to deal with the procedures for the management and utilization of forest land, urban land, land for special usage, and other types of land. The separate regulations referred to here were spelled out in the 1977 land law, which will be examined later. Accordingly, the 1960 land management regulations can safely be viewed as a sequel to the cooperative collectivization of farmland.

What is interesting about these regulations [1960] is the provision that when building a farm village, "land at the foot of a mountain or lean land shall be selected as a location, and the width of roads in rural areas shall be limited to a minimum to make them small in size." The purpose is to prevent the improper use of farmland and maximize agricultural production.

Three years later, North Korea adopted the "DPRK Land Law" on 17 December 1963. The law stipulates that the purpose of its enactment is to carry out the basic task of "improving the land utilization rate by constantly expanding the acreage under cultivation." The law is by nature a sequel to the 1960 land management regulations. The 1960 regulations have the attributes of administrative rules rather than a piece of legislation, whereas the 1963 land law has the characteristics of a legal code adopted in the form of a decree. In its contents the 1963 law is limited to the utilization and management of farmland and its significance lies in the codification of the 1960 regulations.

North Korea's emphasis on farmland as shown above is a reflection of the seriousness of its food shortage.

Socialist Land Law (1977)

North Korea's land policy made a new start under the major proposition on the cause of the socialist revolution.

However, entering the 1970's, with the debut of Kim Il-song's chuche ideology, which is more potent than the social revolution itself, the chuche ideology began to seep into the land policy. This became apparent with the adoption in 1972 of the so-called "socialist constitution" as a legal basis for the establishment of Kim Il-song's unitary ideology. [passage omitted]

The land law promulgated on 30 April 1977 consists of 80 articles in all. The law consists of Section 1: Purposes; Section 2: Land ownership; Section 3: Overall National Land Construction Planning; Section 4: Land Conservation; Section 5: Land Construction; and Section 6: Land Management. Unlike the 1960 land management regulations, which were no more than administrative rules in nature, as well as the 1963 land law for that matter, this law is concrete and varied in substance and therefore of the nature of a general law. In addition, its contents are more systematized because it was enacted as part of the efforts undertaken to consolidate all laws and regulations following the promulgation of the constitution.

With the enactment of the 1977 land law, North Korea's land reform was virtually completed in its legal aspect. Nevertheless, in view of a series of moves toward opening to the outside world, such as the latest move to establish and develop a "special free economic zone" in the Sonbong-Najin area under the Tumen River basin development plan, apparently another follow-up change is in store for North Korea's land policy. [passage omitted]

Land Reform in North Korea

Purposes in Enactment of Land Law

Article 18 of North Korea's 1972 constitution provides that "all means of production are owned by the state and cooperative organizations." Accordingly, the 1977 land law faithfully follows the spirit of this constitution in stipulating the purposes of its enactment.

North Korea's land law in Article 1 provides for the motto that "Arable land to the farmers who till it" and regards land as a priceless spoil of the revolution.

Therefore the land law justifies and legalizes the mobilization of the inhabitants in collective labor by stressing that they should continue to struggle to protect this spoil and consolidate its merits (Article 2). This provision insures that forced labor, in whatever form, is not in violation of the spirit of the constitution and that of the land law.

In North Korea's land law, the utilization of land is classified into six categories and requires land to be managed in accordance with these categories (Article 7). The six categories are: farmland, residential land, forest land, industrial land, wetlands, and special land. There is not much difference from the 1960 land management regulations, which classify land utilization into five categories. The only difference is that urban land as provided for in the 1960 regulations is divided into residential land and industrial land in the 1977 land law.

The 1977 law provides that the supervision and control of land utilization be conducted uniformly under the guidance of the people's committees at all levels and the State Administration Council (the central government), and the administrative committees.

Overall Land Construction Plan

[passage omitted] Overall land construction planning is defined as "planning the development and utilization of land in a rational manner to suit the development of the national economy...and planning the national economy with foresight and in a uniform and comprehensive manner."

Considering the fact that North Korea initiated its first five-year plan already in 1957, it is noteworthy that it was not until 1979, or 20 years afterwards, that North Korea stressed the need for an overall land construction plan in its land law.

This indicates that the five-year plans in the intervening years were carried out with emphasis on the aggregate volume of economic results, with no link to planning on the use of space. This analysis is based on the following four principles of planning (Article 15) that are required to be observed in overall national construction planning:

First, farmland should be left untouched in land construction and resources development and valued and conserved as much as possible (farmland conservation);

Second, the scale of cities should not be large, efforts should be made to build more cities of a smaller size (development of small and medium-size cities);

Third, the peculiarities of each locality in the country should be taken into consideration (cultivation of local peculiarities);

Fourth, local development plans should be drawn up in a scientific manner to suit the development of the national economy (linkage to planning at the upper levels).

The period of the overall land construction plan drawn up under these principles ranges from 30 years to 50 years (Article 6). The period is set so long because North Korea views the land construction plan as a long-range prospect rather than a piecemeal plan. [passage omitted] The land law lists the following as the items that need to be included in overall land construction planning (Article 17):

1. Measures to maintain and preserve the revolution's historical battlefields and historical sites; 2. Measures to improve, rearrange, and conserve land and measures to reclaim and utilize tideland; 3. Measures for afforestation and forest conservation, and measures for the protection of animals and plants; 4. Comprehensive water resources utilization measures, including tasks for improvement of rivers, streams, and reservoirs and tasks for construction of flood control facilities; 5. Installation of structures such as traffic, transportation, electric supply, and communications networks; 6. Measures to develop underground resources and choosing of locations and sizes of industrial plants and enterprises; 7. Choosing the locations and sizes of cities and villages, and rest centers and sanatoriums, and taking measures to protect scenic spots, natural monuments, and cultural relics; 8. Measures for the protection of coastal and territorial waters and the conservation of water resources; and 9. Antipollution measures.

It is noteworthy that measures to protect the revolution's historical battlefields and other historical sites are at the top of the nine set of measures that need to be included in overall land construction planning. The revolution's historical sites associated with Kim Il-song are everywhere in North Korea. There are more than 3,000 statues of Kim Il-song throughout North Korea. The so-called revolution's historical sites associated with partisan fighters in Mt. Paekdu, the Tumen River basin, and elsewhere have long been turned into sacred grounds. Therefore, requiring these historical sites to be further developed and preserved under the land construction plan signifies that North Korea's land construction plan has been reduced to a policy engine that thrusts the drive to idolize Kim Il-song. Land construction plans are subject to dual control. National-level land construction plans are subject to approval either by the Supreme People's Assembly (parliament) or by the Central People's Committee. Land construction plans for important localities are subject to approval by the provincial people's committees concerned or the provincial people's assemblies concerned.

Land Construction

[Passage omitted] The following are listed as land construction projects:

1) Improving dry-field watering facilities through irrigation projects (Article 44); 2) Reservoir construction projects (Article 45); 3) Land rearrangement projects (Article 46); 4) Soil amelioration projects (Article 48); 5) Terraced field development projects (Article 49); 6) Tideland reclamation projects (Article 50); 7) Tide embankment projects (Article 51); 8) Cultural facilities construction projects (Article 52); 9) Construction of parks, amusement parks, and resting facilities (Article 53); 10) Antipollution projects (Article 54); 11) Construction of highways, the arteries of the national economy (Article 55); 12) Classification of roads from Grade 1 through Grade 6 (Article 56); 13) Classification of pavements (cement or asphalt) (Article 57); 14) Roadside landscaping projects (including road signs, guide signs, instruction signs, and off-limit signs) (Article 58); 15) Road maintenance projects and traffic volume measurement (Article 59); 16) Waterway transportation projects (Article 61); 17) Coastal water resources conservancy projects (Article 62).

What is peculiar about the land law is that while stipulating that roads are classified into six grades from Grade 1 through Grade 6, it does not give specifics of these grades. This may be one of the blind spots of North Korea's legislative system. In addition, the land law has provisions related to the domains that are not germane to such law, domains such as methods of road pavement, surveys of the traffic volume, waterway transportation projects, coastal water resources conservancy projects. This indicates that North Korea's land law is an all-inclusive law in nature.

Contrary to their propaganda claims to the success of terraced field projects, these projects are operating today as a major cause of the ravage of nature in North Korea. And this runs directly counter to the professed policy direction for achieving natural environmental protection under an overall national land construction plan without fail. The tasks of building cultural facilities, parks, and rest facilities in urban and rural areas are not suitable subjects for the land law, and they should by nature rather be handled by city planning and urban development planning.

In addition, roadside landscaping projects—such as the installation of road signs, guide signs, street signs, off-limit signs, and instruction signs—are, strictly speaking, not a subject suitable to the land law, but should be taken up in the traffic law.

Land Management

Article 24 of the land management regulations adopted in 1960 deals nothing but the management of farmland because the regulations were adopted under the circumstances in which North Korea urgently needed farmland management regulations as it was pushing the collective cooperativization of farmland in those days. It is also noteworthy that there were no management provisions for residential land, forest land, land for industrial use, and coastal land in the 1960 and 1963 land laws; but the 1977 land law deals with the management of these types of land for the first time. Therefore the 1977 law seems to be a follow-up legislation complementary to the 1960 and 1963 laws.

In essence, the land law provisions on land management (Articles 63 through 80) spell out the requirement for the effective utilization of land and clearly delineate the scope of responsibility for the management of land in its all categories by designating the agencies in charge of land control and management.

The basic policy on land management is not to allow any piece of land in its specific category to be put to any other usage than the already designated use unless approved by the land management agency, the central agricultural guidance organ, or the State Administration Council in exceptional cases. (Article 65) [passage omitted]

North Korea's land law not only minutely divides the usage of land but also clearly spells out the agencies in charge of land management. What is more, in its last article, namely, Article 80, the law stresses that "to value, love, and manage land is a sacred duty of all the people" and provides that "the people, agricultural workers, state functionaries, agencies, enterprises, and organizations are legally responsible for this duty." [passage omitted]

South Korea

Reportage on Anniversary of Kwangju Killings

President Sends Wreath to Ceremony

SK1805081993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Kwangju, May 18 (YONHAP)—A makeshift altar in Mangwol-tong cemetery, home for the fallen heroes of resistance to the 1979 coup by Maj. Gen. Chon Tu-hwan, was flanked with 40 wreaths on Tuesday, the 13th anniversary of their deaths. Beside the floral tributes of opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung, Kwangju's favorite son, and Democratic Party chairman Yi Ki-taek was an offering from President Kim Yong-sam. Never in the 13 years since blood was shed on the city streets by armed soldiers has a Korean president honored the dead, until now.

A memorial service for the fallen heroes started at 10 in the morning with over 5,000 people attending. Relatives and representatives of civic organizations burning incense were joined by Kwangju mayor Kang Yong-ki, who became the first mayor of the city to attend the service.

Song Yong-to, 59, lost her only son in the movement for democracy. Kim Wan-pong was 15 when he died. He should have been 28 now. His mother wept as she lay flowers on his grave. "If he were with me now...," she sobbed.

Some 70 policemen controlled traffic on the road leading to the cemetery, while Red Cross and Democratic Party volunteers served soft drinks to visitors. Korea Telecom set up 12 pay phones in two telecom vans for reporters covering the event.

Among 10 foreigners attending the service was Protestant evangelist Yulke Schmidt Hesse from Germany. Hesse said that she had worked to support the families of the victims and make Kwangju's story known in Germany for six years. She also worked for the human rights of Korean political prisoners such as collecting signatures for their release, she said. She was visiting Kwangju for the third time, following visits in 1988 and 1990.

Some 10 members of the association of families of the victims of the May 18 mass uprising staged a demonstration opposing President Kim's plan to "sanctify" the cemetery at the entrance. Their rationale is that because the cemetery was set up by past military governments in Mangwol-tong to "conceal the truth of the May 18 uprising and separate citizens from the families of the victims" it should be relocated to Sangmu-dae, an Army base on the city's eastern outskirts.

Students, Police Clash 18 May

SK1805123293 Seoul YONHAP in English 1221 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—Students and dissident organizations in Seoul staged rallies and demonstrations in observance of the 13th anniversary of the Kwangju democratization movement on Tuesday [18 May], demanding a probe into facts about the Kwangju incident and punishment of those responsible. About 2,000 students of the National Alliance of College Student Organizations (Hanchongnyon) held an "inaugural rally of a 1,000-member suicide team to arrest Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u" at Yonsei University and held a violent demonstration for about three hours beginning around 4:30 P.M. In their attempt to reach the Yonhi-dong area where the two former presidents live.

Riot police trying to hold off the students clashed hard with them as they tried to pour out of the campus gate.

Some of the students were armed with steel pipes. As the students broke through police cordons, the police fired tear gas canisters at them. This was the first violent student-police clash since the birth of the Kim Yong-sam government last February.

Student alliance leaders told a press interview earlier in the day at Yonsei University that digging into facts about the Kwangju tragedy and punishment of responsible people are a must in restoring the honor of the Kwangju uprising and re-establishing the national spirit. They said they would stage a sit-in at the Myong-dong Catholic church for five days beginning May 22 to demand an open apology of the United States which they described as the "mastermind of the Kwangju massacre" and punishment of former presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u. About 6,000 other students of 22 universities and colleges in Seoul held may 18 uprising commemorative rallies at their respective campuses, in which many of them called for a special law and a special prosecutor for digging into facts about the incident.

The citizens committee on the commemoration of democratization uprising held a memorial service for the deads of the Kwangju incident at the YMCA auditorium and adopted an open letter to President Kim Yong-sam asking him to "disclose steps to find out facts about the may 18 incident at an early date." The 11 A.M. YMCA rally was attended by about 200 dissidents and citizens, who included Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

The police on Tuesday posted about 6,000 riot policemen in the Yonhi-dong area and around major facilities that included the American Embassy and the National Assembly.

Twenty-Three Policemen Injured

SK1905095493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0945 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—The National Alliance of College Student Organizations (Hanchongnyon) staged a demonstration for the second consecutive day Wednesday at Yonsei University. About 150 students belonging to the Hanchongnyon organization gathered near the northern gate of Yonsei University at 9 A.M. Trying to break through a police cordon to reach the Yonhi-dong area in their professed bid to "arrest the two former presidents" in connection with the Kwangju incident.

In a clash that ensued, 23 policemen suffered injuries. Among them was patrolman Yi Sang-min of the third riot police unit of the Seoul police who suffered a broken teeth when struck with a steel pipe wielded by a student.

The police captured Kim Ho-sang of Chonnam University and three other students at the scene. They all were set free later.

Hanchongnyon leaders said they would hold demonstrations through Friday in the Yonhi-dong area where ex-presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u live. After the demonstrations, they would go into a five-day sit-in at the Myong-dong Catholic church beginning on Saturday [22 May] to press for the punishment of Chon and No, they said.

Ministry Gathers Data on 12 Dec, 18 May 'Events'

SK1805021493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry has begun the task of collecting and examining material on the Dec. 12 and May 18 events in preparation for an investigation by the prosecution, an informed source said on Tuesday [18 May].

Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae ordered a search for material on the incidents in case the prosecution indicts former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u and asks for the material.

Some of the material, including operation chronicles, was given to the National Assembly hearing on the Kwangju problem in 1988.

Committee Winds Up Discussion on Ethics Law

SK1905032493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly special committee on political affairs wound up discussion on revision of the ethics law for public servants Wednesday [19 May], providing the legal ground for President Kim Yong-sam's reform program. The revised law strengthens, among other things, the function of examination and inspection, and the system of disciplinary punishment. The revision also legalizes the disclosure of personal assets, affecting an estimated 7,000 public servants, and enlarges the scope of the registration of assets to cover at least 30,000 officials. In addition, the new law calls for criminal prosecution of some violators.

This is the gist of the revisions, which would legalize the reform and anti-corruption campaign launched by President Kim without firm legal basis when he took office Feb. 25.

One of the immediate effects of the new law would be to reduce the chances for public servants to commit irregularities by maintaining the "transparency" of their personal assets. The new law would also make it easier for law enforcement authorities to pick out corrupt officials.

The public servants from the first grade up would be required to disclose their personal assets under the new law. Their number is expected to be about 7,000.

The public servants from the fourth grade up, estimated to be around 30,000, would be required to register their personal assets with the government. The public official from the third grade up had been asked to do so under the old law.

The job of examining and inspecting the registered personal assets would be transferred from heads of government agencies to the ethics committee of each agency. The ethics committee is expected to be more effective as it is required to have outsiders as half of the committee members, including chairmen.

Those who submit false reports or hide personal assets would be fined 20 million or less. Violators would be announced publicly, which could be a factor in efforts to prevent official corruption, analysts say. Also on the plus side of the new law is a provision that calls for criminal prosecution for those who use inside official information for the acquisition of wealth.

On the negative side is the right to refuse to register assets of relatives of public servants who are not dependent on them. This provision could weaken the effectiveness of disclosure of personal assets, analysts say. Another question involves the problem of coordination among the three branches of the government. Because of the increased number of public servants required to register their assets, the administration's support is absolutely necessary to carry out examination on officials in the legislative and judicial branches.

In any event, the National Assembly is expected to adopt the revised ethics law before it adjourns its current extraordinary session around May 20. The administration then will have to publicly post the law by mid-June at the latest and registration of personal assets will take place for one month from mid-July. The examination and inspection of the registered assets will be carried out a month before they are publicly announced in the middle of September or in October at the latest.

Board of Audit To Investigate Defense Contractors

SK1805062393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—The Board of Audit and Inspection [BAI]'s investigation of the "Yulgok" project, a decade-old military hardware modernization program, recently zeroed in on five or six defense contractors. Among them are such big-name groups as Hyundai, Samsung and Daewoo, which build fighters, submarines and destroyers, a BAI official said Tuesday.

Inspectors will examine their pricing practises and progress on localizing weapons, and checks will be made on their production lines. The companies produce a range of equipment and weapons under license to foreign manufacturers. Also under scrutiny are purchases of foreign-made weapons.

"The inspection may be extended, because of the huge volume of data to examine," the official said. It had been scheduled to end this Saturday [22 May]. "And the board plans to track down bank accounts of former and current military personnel whose wrongdoings have been confirmed concretely."

The BAI would refer these people to the military investigative agency or the prosecution for further action, he said.

Foreign Investors To Be Allowed To Buy Land

SK1805022093 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 93 p 8

[Text] Beginning early next year, foreign investors will be allowed to purchase land in Korea for business operations, regardless of the business lines they are participating in, the Ministry of Construction said yesterday.

At present, such permission is given only to foreigners making investments in the manufacturing, high-tech service, banking, insurance, and hotel industries.

At the same time, the ministry will abolish all restrictions on foreign investors' eligibility for the purchase of land in Korea.

For insurance, foreign banks operating here are currently required to meet such conditions as the introduction of foreign funds to Korea exceeding $1 billion, a total asset value in Korea of more than 200 billion won (some $250 million), and an operation period of over 10 years here, if they desire to purchase land.

To buy land here, domestic branches of foreign insurance companies must have a total asset value of 30 billion won and an operation period of more than seven years.

These measures are part of the Korean government's efforts to boost foreign investment in Korea by easing restrictions on the purchase of land by foreign investors, a ministry spokesman said.

The ministry's draft for the revision of the law governing foreigners' acquisition of land will be submitted to the National Assembly in September this year for enactment, probably starting early next year.

Under the proposed rules, foreigners making investments in almost all service industries, including industrial design, technology examination, and data research, will be permitted to buy land freely for business purposes.

However, the size of housing units that can be purchased by foreign businessmen for the dwelling purpose in Korea will be limited to 200 pyong (one pyong equals 3.3 sq. meters) or less, the same level as in the past.

In the meantime, the management of the law related to foreigners' purchase of land, now the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs, will be transferred to the Ministry of Construction after the revision goes into effect.

Kim Yong-ki Named Senior Policy Planner

SK1505020793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0057 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-ki, researcher at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, was appointed senior coordinator for policy planning at the Foreign Ministry Saturday. He replaces Cho Sang-hun, who was earlier named new minister to the South Korean embassy in China. Paek Sun-kyon, consul at the South Korean mission in Okinawa, moves to India as minister and Hong Chong-hu, currently dispatched to the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), will replace him.

Further on Dispute Over DPRK's NPT Withdrawal

United Nations May Adopt Sanctions

SK1905022893 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 19 May 93 p 2

[Text] A diplomatic source said on 18 May that if North Korea does not rejoin the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] and accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's special inspections, the UN Security Council will probably adopt a resolution on economic sanctions against North Korea instead of a second resolution calling for it to reconsider its decision.

The source said: "The UN Security Council will take preliminary steps for 'subsequent measures' [husok chochi] mentioned in its first resolution if North Korea does not show a sincere attitude in U.S.-North Korean high-level talks, which may be held this weekend. The subsequent measures will be economic sanctions."

The source anticipated that "the UN Security Council would adopt a resolution on economic sanctions in early June," and added: "However, it cannot adopt the resolution before 12 June, when North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT will be effective, since the first resolution has already been adopted."

Regarding China's position on the adoption of economic sanctions against North Korea, the source said: "It is difficult to be optimistic about expecting the results to be the same as they were for the first resolution."

South May Propose Talks With North

SK1905052593 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 May 93 p 2

[Text] It has been learned that the government has tentatively decided to hold a meeting of cabinet ministers concerned with unification on 8 June to discuss holding South-North talks on North Korea's nuclear issue. Accordingly, the government's proposal to North Korea for holding inter-Korean talks will probably be delayed until early June.

Regarding the possibility of North Korea rejoining the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], the government has hypothesized three choices North Korea could make: rejoining the NPT before 12 June, when its withdrawal from the NPT will be effective; rejoining the NPT after 12 June; or insisting on withdrawal from the NPT. In anticipation of each possible decision, the government is now drawing up multiple plans on the timing and method for holding South-North talks.

Regarding the timing of our side's proposal for talks with the North, a high-ranking government official said: "The government will decide when to propose South-North talks after watching the development of various situations for a while because there are still many variables, such as U.S.-North Korean high-level talks, in resolving the North Korean nuclear issue."

Unification Minister Interviewed

SK1505235293 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 15 May 93 p 22

[Interview with Han Wan-sang, deputy prime minister and minister of the Board of National Unification, by Yi Won-sop, member of the editorial staff of the HANGYORE SINMUN political department; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Yi] Two months have already passed since North Korea announced that it will withdraw from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT]. How does the government understand the intention of North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT? Also what is the government's countermeasure regarding this matter?

[Han] Up until now North Korea has received inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on six occasions. However, in connection with North Korea's nuclear issue, the IAEA discovered that there were differences between the content of the report submitted by North Korea and what the IAEA found out in the process of inspection. Therefore, the IAEA requested that North Korea receive special inspection on its two nuclear reprocessing facilities in Yongbyon. North Korea is claiming that these two facilities are military bases. I believe North Korea felt some kind of threat in its security because of the resumption of the Team Spirit military exercise. A self-defense measure in this connection was none other than the NPT withdrawal. It seems that another reason for the withdrawal was because of North Korea's dissatisfaction over the NPT system. Ultimately, North Korea would have been aware that some kind of crisis would occur if it remained in the NPT while receiving continuous pressure. It seems that North Korea was also aware of the fact that it can no longer avoid international pressure on the nuclear issue. In addition I believe North Korea decided to withdraw from the NPT to continue to develop nuclear weapons by buying time, use this as a card for negotiations with the United States, and strengthen its system.

Primarily since North Korea's NPT withdrawal is a problem between the IAEA and the North Korean authorities, the government holds the position that to resolve this issue we should cooperate in the international mutual assistance system.

At the same time, because this issue is also an internal issue, I believe that ultimately the South and North have to resolve this issue.

[Yi] Many people point out that the government is dealing with this issue by following U.S. policy. Some people say that the nuclear issue can be resolved by promoting economic cooperation.

[Han] The current government is presenting national welfare and coexistence and coprosperity as the basis of its policy. In other words it is to allow North Korea, the other half of our nation, to solve its problem voluntarily. It seems that this kind of principle is being held back because it is being linked with the nuclear issue, but on the whole that is not so.

As can be seen from the measure taken allowing Mr. Yi In-mo to return to North Korea, the government is allowing various South-North contacts from the humanitarian and cultural exchange level.

People say that we linked economic cooperation with the nuclear issue but this is limited only to large-scale capital investment and joint venture projects. Currently exchanges of goods and trade in various forms are being carried out actively. Right at this time in a third region, our businessmen are having business talks with North Korean authorities.

[Yi] There are people who believe that to resolve the nuclear issue the government should carry out negotiations by binding the economic cooperation issue, the issue of separated families, the nuclear issue, and the issue of North Korea establishing diplomatic relations with the United States and Japan into one large negotiating table.

[Han] Before the emergence of the nuclear issue, we considered the possibility of a package settlement for an unprecedented improvement in South-North relations. However, since the nuclear issue is an issue between North Korea and the IAEA, I believe it will be difficult to reach a package settlement by making it into an internal one. Therefore, we have to recognize that the leverage we have is very weak. It does not mean that we will not take the initiative to resolve the nuclear issue. It simply means that this is a very difficult issue. Therefore, at this stage we will work to provide a breakthrough from the humanitarian level and expand the possibility of contacts in the cultural and social fields.

[Yi] There are rumors that currently South and North Korea are holding contacts and that South-North summit talks will be carried out within this year.

[Han] There are no intentional efforts to realize summit talks by the government. However in his inaugural address, President Kim Yong-sam openly talked about this matter and he even talked about where to hold the summit talks. Now it is North Korea's turn to answer to this matter. I believe this issue will progress gradually with the improvement of South-North relations.

[Yi] It is known that North Korea's economic difficulty is very serious. How is economic cooperation progressing?

[Han] Even though North Korea is receiving international pressure in connection with its nuclear issue, it is also inviting our businessmen to visit and is actively carrying out contacts with our businesses in a third country. The government wants to carry out coexistence and coprosperity through economic cooperation with North Korea. It is a pity that practical economic cooperation cannot be carried out because the nuclear issue is now an international one. [passage omitted]

[Yi] North Korea is not dissolving its vigilance on the South side's intention to achieve reunification by absorbing North Korea. I received the impression that the government is giving weight to prepare for this if there is a possibility.

[Han] Through this opportunity I would like to make clear to the North Korean authorities that the Kim Yong-sam government neither has the intention, necessity, nor the capability to achieve reunification through absorption. We are also worried about achieving reunification through absorption. [passage omitted]

DPRK Requests ROK Investment in Ports

SK1905082993 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 19 May 93 p 1

[Text] North Korea has proposed to our government that South Korea would be provided with the rights to utilize facilities in Najin port, which has been designated as a free economic and trade zone, and Chongjin port, which has been designated as a free trade port, should it make an investment in these ports.

Such a proposal by North Korea draws our interests because it came out at a time when high-level talks on the North Korean nuclear issue between the United States and North Korea are around the corner and when prospects are seen for resuming dialogue between the North and the South following U.S.-North Korean talks.

On 18 May a government official who had attended the third meeting of the Program Management Committee [PMC] of the Tumen River Area Development Program held in Pyongyang for 5-10 May under the sponsorship of the United Nations Development Plan revealed: During the PMC meeting delegates from the North and the South had separate contacts in addition to attending the meeting and discussed ways for North-South economic cooperation.

The government official also said: "In the course of the contacts officials concerned from North Korea's External Economic Committee expressed that if South

Korea makes investments in the construction of communications, roads, and other facilities in Najin and Chongjin ports North Korea would grant the appropriate rights to utilize facilities in these ports to South Korea."

North Korea has so far asked for South Korea, China, Japan, and Russia to make investments in the Najin and Sonbong areas. However, this is the first time North Korea asked for our side to make investments in these ports, while offering in detail the rights to utilize facilities in them.

It has been learned that North Korea is planning to increase the present annual cargo-handling capability of 3 million tons in Najin port to 70 million tons and the present annual cargo-handling capability of 8 million tons in Chongjin port to 20 million tons respectively by 2010 in an effort to build these two cities into nucleus trade cities in northeast Asia.

It has been learned that the government authorities are now working out to decide our stand toward the North Korean proposal. An government official said: Such a unprecedented proposal by North Korea is a significant event, and the investment in the two North Korean ports would be a priority project when the relations between the North and the South are improved in the future.

However, the government official added: "Unless North Korea revokes its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and accept the demands for international nuclear inspection and North-South mutual nuclear inspection so that the nuclear issue can be solved, it will be difficult for our enterprises to make investments in these ports."

Referring to the background of why North Korea advanced this proposal, the government official said: "On 19 March North Korea concluded with China a tentative bilateral agreement of granting to China the rights to utilize Najin port. It seems that North Korea advanced this proposal because the two sides failed to reach a final agreement on this matter during the current PMC meeting."

Editorial Asks 'What Is Clinton's Asian Policy?'

SK1905090793 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 May 93 p 3

[Editorial: "What Is Clinton's Asian Policy?"]

[Text] Four months have passed since the advent of the Bill Clinton administration. His foreign policy has been focused on Bosnia but has not borne any fruit. He has totally ignored Asian issues that need to be urgently resolved. Don Oberdorfer, a U.S. expert on Asian affairs, clearly pointed out problems in President Clinton's foreign policy in his contributions to THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Republican Party's regime of Reagan and Bush carried out its mission of putting an end to the cold war. Bill Clinton's Democratic Party has come into power. It seems that the Clinton regime is faced with various tasks, such as racial disputes, regional arms competition, trade friction, and the environment. In fact, it is important for the Clinton regime to resolve the issue concerning mankind's livelihood and establish a new world order. But this is more important in Asia than in Europe.

President Clinton as the leader of the only superpower has not carried out his responsibilities. The issue of extending China's most-favored-nation trade status, which expires on 3 June, and the issue of coping with North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which goes into effect on 12 June, are issues that the United States should urgently resolve in Asia.

Although these two issues are separate ones, the resolution of these two issues is closely related due to the fact that China exercises influence over North Korea. The United States can exercise influence over China through the issue concerning the most-favored-nation trade status. The resolution of these issues require the wisdom and efforts of the Clinton administration.

The arms race is more fierce in Asia than in the Middle East following the cold war. However, the United States has not formulated any long-term policy on arms reduction. Worse still, the United States, appearing as a weapons dealer, has caused unrest among Asian countries.

The United States can never ignore the issue of trade friction with various Asian countries, including Japan. Asian countries have deep political relations with the United States. However, economic interests are different between Asian countries and the United States. U.S. trade is greater in the Pacific than in the Atlantic. Thus, the United States should pay more attention to the Pacific than to the Atlantic.

The Clinton administration should formulate an effective foreign policy for the interests of the United States itself. We think that President Clinton has not formulated an effective Asian policy. We expect him to exercise his leadership at the G-7 [Group of Seven] summit meeting to be held in Tokyo in June. It is said he will visit the ROK then. We watch how President Clinton will establish new ROK-U.S. relations.

President Urges Rectified Trade Balance With Japan

SK1805090593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0843 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam on Tuesday [18 May] called for the rectification of trade imbalance with Japan in Korea's disfavor.

"Lately Japanese sentiments about Korea have been improving to help foster an atmosphere for more amicable economic cooperation between the two countries than ever before," said the presdient, adding that this is an opportune time for Korea to exert all efforts to correct such trade imbalance.

While breakfasting with trade officials of the government and economic organizations, the president said, "if we miss this opportunity we will regret it for long."

The president suggested that to change the lopsided trade, Korea should build up its international competitiveness through technological development because he said there will be a limit to the development of labor-intensive industries.

"We in the government will exert all available efforts to this end, and industries, too, should concentrate on strengthening international competitiveness," President Kim said.

Assembly Passes Bills on Somalia, Russia, DPRK

SK1905033093 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 May 93 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly passed a score of bills and a resolution in its plenary session yesterday. Including a bill ratifying the dispatch of an engineer corps battalion to Somalia.

According to the bill, the 250-man non-combat battalion will stay in the war-torn country in northeastern Africa for one year as part of the United Nations peacekeeping mission but the duration of the stay may be extended at the request of the international body.

The Assembly passed a bill ratifying the Korean-Russian Treaty on Basic Relations which stipulates a furthering of bilateral ties based on sovereignty, territorial preservation, non-interference and other principles of international law.

The Assembly also ratified a bill aimed at the avoidance of double taxation by the Korean and Russian governments.

In the plenary session, lawmakers passed a resolution calling on North Korea to retract its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] and to fully comply with the resolution the U.N. Security Council on the issue.

The resolution calls upon Pyongyang to accept the mutual inspections provided in the Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and abandon the possession of nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities.

The resolution warns that if Pyongyang fails to retract its decision to withdraw from the NPT despite Seoul's sincere efforts to resolve the issue peacefully, it will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences.

The National Assembly also passed a law bill aimed at lifting administrative red tape hamstringing entrepreneurial creativity and business activities.

The law bill made it easier for entrepreneurs to set up factories by stipulating that provincial governors and mayors render financial support and tax favors to those who build factories in zones specially designated by local administration chiefs.

The Assembly passed a law bill stipulating government financial support to Korean women who were mobilized as "comfort girls" by Japanese imperialists during World War II.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Madagascar

SK1905032793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Madagascar have normalized relations effective May 19, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday. The two countries, in simultaneous announcements of diplomatic normalization, said that they hoped for strengthened mutual cooperation and would establish ambassador-level relations.

The two countries were estranged after Madagascar established a socialist regime in 1972 and refused to accept the credentials of the Korean ambassador to France, who was to also to be in charge of Madagascar.

Madagascar formed full relations with North Korea in November 1972.

Burma

Rangoon Sources Report Arrest of U Aung Gyi

BK1505062093 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1345 GMT 14 May 93

[Commentary by Catherine Napier from the "Current International Affairs" program]

[Excerpts] Listeners: Rangoon residents have reported that former Brigadier General Aung Gyi has been given a six-month jail sentence for a minor corruption offense. Aung Gyi was a deputy to Burma's former leader General Ne Win when he staged the 1962 military coup, but later differences developed between them.

Following the events of 1988, former Brig. Gen. Aung Gyi continued to sharply criticize the Burmese military leaders and the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC].

Catherine Napier of the BBC Far East correspondent writes as follows that the arrest of Aung Gyi indicates that he has been finally deserted by his former friends within the government circles.

It was remarkable how former Brig. Gen. Aung Gyi remained free while a majority of critics of the Burmese authorities are in jail or are forced to go into exile. It is believed that he remained free because of his former ties with the Defense Services, particulary Gen. Ne Win, who still casts his shadows and influence over the country's political scene. [passage omitted]

Aung Gyi unexpectedly became famous again in 1988 following the letters he wrote to Gen. Ne Win which were fiercely critical of the government records. Martin Smith, observer on Burmese affairs, described his letters as political dynamite and explained that the participants of the 1988 democratic uprising were prompted by U Aung Gyi's letters. [passage omitted]

He wrote more letters to U Ne Win and met with foreign journalists last year and these actions apparently angered the Defense Services. [passage omitted]

His latest letters criticized the SLORC for its brutal policy of recruiting minorities as military porters for the Defense Services and said the SLORC is smearing the image of the Defense Services. U Ne Win and the military apparently viewed his latest letters as a an act of betrayal of the Defense Services.

The corruption case against him is connected with his cake shops and bird nest business and it appears that he had exhausted his remaining contacts with influence.

Health Minister Returns From France, Singapore

BK1805024493 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] A Myanmar [Burmese] delegation led by Vice Admiral Than Nyunt, minister of health, attended the 46th Conference of the World Health Organization, which opened on 3 May in Geneva, Switzerland. Vice Admiral Than Nyunt delivered an address on 4 May.

On their return trip, Health Minister Vice Admiral Than Nyunt and his delegation visited France, where they observed the health services; the production, storage, and distribution of medicines; and research and experiments on medicines for epidemic diseases. The delegation also visited the Health Ministry, public hospitals, and the National Eye Hospital in Singapore. The delegation also held talks with health authorities in the two countries.

The minister and his delegation returned by air to Yangon [Rangoon] from Singapore yesterday.

Total of 24,047 Rohingyas Repatriated to Date

BK1805074993 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 0630 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] In accordance with the coordinated agreement reached between the two countries on the repatriation of those who illegally left Myanmar [Burma] for Bangladesh, a delegation led by camp official Mr. (Munoa Hussein Akhan) from the country on the other side, transferred 554 persons—277 males and 277 females—from 119 households, to our Kanyingyaung reception center at 1130 on 11 May. It has been learned that a total of 24,047 persons—11,769 males and 12,278 females—from 5,316 households have been repatriated since 22 September 1992.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Nationals in Cambodia Urged To Contact Embassy

BK1705144893 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Malaysians who are working in Phnom Penh have been advised to contact the Malaysian embassy to notify authorities of their safety.

Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Dr. Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan said in Kuala Lumpur that Malaysians, who work mostly in the private sector, should contact the embassy daily so that they could be evacuated if the situation in the country worsens.

BERNAMA To Establish Vietnam Bureau 'Soon'

BK1805074893 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Malaysian news agency, BERNAMA, will open a bureau in Vietnam soon. Its editor in chief, Abdul Rahman Sulaiman, said the office will be located in either Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City.

BERNAMA currently has overseas bureaus in Jakarta and Singapore and representatives in Tokyo, London and Washington.

Speaking in an interview over Radio Malaysia, Mr. Abdul Rahman also dismissed claims that BERNAMA censored foreign news agency items channeled through it for publication by the local media. He pointed out that BERNAMA act required it to channel every news item received in its original form.

Cabinet Decides To Lift Sabah Log Export Ban

BK1805144493 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] The cabinet has decided to allow the resumption of log exports from Sabah. Primary Industries Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Lim Keng Yaik says this decision was made by the cabinet two weeks ago as the export of logs comes under federal jurisdiction.

He told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur that in January the government announced a temporary stoppage of export licenses for logs in efforts to mainly control the supply of logs to timber factories and processing mills.

For a start, Datuk Sri Dr. Lim said, a quota of 1 million cubic meters will be given to all the 61 companies which were earlier given quotas by the state government, while another one million will be released later.

After consultations with the Sabah State Government in February and April, Datuk Dr. Lim said that it was agreed to reduce log exports to 2 million cubic meters this year.

Exporters who were given the export permits are requested to contact the Malaysian Timber Industry Board in Sabah if they have any problems.

Datuk Sri Dr. Lim said the move was not to affect the timber industry too much because the companies involved were previously notified concerning the log export quota and had made preparations for great losses if not granted export permits.

Indonesia Backs Study on Economic Growth Triangle

BK1905073093 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0346 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Jakarta, May 19 (OANA—BERNAMA)—Indonesia has backed Malaysia's proposal for an immediate feasibility study on the implementation of the Northern Growth Triangle encompassing the two countries and Thailand, Malaysia's special envoy Daim Zainuddin said Tuesday.

The study, to be conducted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), was expected to be completed in eight months' time. Daim, a former finance minister, told a press conference after holding talks with President Suharto here. He said Indonesia also agreed, as did Thailand earlier, that any project that could be undertaken within the proposed triangle should be implemented speedily. Tourism was one of eight sectors identified for possible immediate joint development, he added.

Daim arrived here two days ago at the head of a five-man delegation which included Director General of the Economic Planning Unit in the Prime Minister's Department Abdul Hassan Sulaiman and Chief Minister of the northern Perlis state Dr. Abdul Hamid Pawanteh.

They are here to discuss further the growth triangle concept, which involves Aceh and northern Sumatera provinces, southern Thailand and the four northern states in Peninsular Malaysia. Daim has made a similar visit to Thailand. Daim said cooperation between the three countries on tourism in the triangle area had long existed but it lacked coordination because of the rapid development.

Singapore

Lee: PRC's Loss of MFN To Affect Other Nations

BK1905092193 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 May 93 p 1

[Text] The loss of trade privileges with the US will affect China's growth by about 35 to 45 per cent and inevitably affect the countries that have invested in China, said Singapore's Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew. Countries that would be affected include Taiwan, Hongkong, Singapore, Japan and Korea.

Speaking to fellow members of the InterAction council, a loose grouping of former heads of government, Mr Lee said the world should not prevent the move towards a free market economy in China by linking trade with the Western norm or democracy and human rights.

"It (human rights) is a great political issue in the US and there's a very strong lobby for it," he said during the final session to draft the group's statement on various world political, economic and social issues.

But he cautioned: "There's little to be gained by taking this issue to the brink because if it tips over the brink, it must embitter relations."

Mr Lee was referring to the US threat to remove China's Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status. "It is fundamentally wrong to make trade subject to the civil rights norm of the industrialised countries," he said.

Malaysian Armed Forces, Air Force Chiefs Visit

BK1805130893 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] The chiefs of the Malaysian Armed Forces and the Air Force are both in Singapore for a two-day visit.

General Datuk Borhan bin Ahmad and Lieutenant Gen. Datuk Abdul Ghani Aziz called the [second] defense minister, Dr. Yeo Ning Hong, today. Both men were appointed to their posts in March this year.

India Urges Foreign Investment in Telecommunications Sector

BK1905091693 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0830 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] India today demonstrated the video conference facility developed by Videsh Sanchar Nigam at the Asia Telecom exhibition in Singapore. Leaders of chambers of commerce and industry from India and Singapore discussed the emerging scenario in India in the wake of economic liberalization. Our Southeast Asia correspondent understands that the video conference facility, which is presently available only in developed countries, will be commercially introduced by Nigam shortly.

Earlier, addressing a press conference, the union communications minister, Mr. Sukh Ram, said that many foreign investors have shown keen interest in investing in the telecom sector in India. He said the telecom goods production in India was worth 1 billion dollars last year and is expected to go up fourfold in four years' time. Mr. Sukh Ram referred to the vast potential which India offered and invited foreign investors to set up joint ventures in the field of telecommunications.

Minister: External Economy Grows at 'Healthy Rate'

BK1905035793 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 18 May 93 p 40

[Text] Singapore's external economy is growing at a "healthy rate", but there remains great scope for future expansion, said Minister of State (Finance and Communications) Commodore (Reserve) Teo Chee Hean yesterday.

The chairman of the Committee to Promote Enterprise Overseas said that in the last three to four years, the republic's rate of private direct investment overseas had grown "quite sharply ... hovering around the [Singapore dollar] $2 - $2 ½ billion figure each year."

These figures represented an average annual growth rate of about 48 percent since 1988, Cdre. Teo said.

Figures contained in the committee's interim report released yesterday showed, however, that Singapore's private direct investments overseas contributed some 15.8 percent of Singapore's Gross National Product (GNP) in 1991. This was much lower than Switzerland's 29.5 percent, Netherlands' 35.8 percent, and the United Kingdom's 22.5 percent.

Also, given that about half of the investments were made by foreign-owned companies here, the republic's indigenous private direct investment constitutes only 8 percent of GNP, and the income derived contributed only 0.5 percent to GNP.

The report said: "These two figures are about one quarter those of Switzerland. If we can sustain the present rate of expansion, it would take us between 10 to 12 years to reach Switzerland's level of overseas investments. In five to seven years, we can reach half Switzerland's level."

When asked if the committee was proposing that Singapore model its external economy after the Swiss, Cdre. Teo said: "Countries such as the Netherlands and Switzerland which have a significant external economy—where the stock of private direct investment is 30 percent of GNP—are just indicators of the sort of levels we can reach.

"That is not to say we set ourselves that as our target."

In yesterday's report, the committee noted that the income earned by Singapore investors abroad as a proportion of GNP stood at 17.9 percent. This was higher than countries such as the United States, Netherlands, Taiwan, and South Korea.

Next closest at 13.8 percent and 12 percent were the United Kingdom and Switzerland respectively.

Cambodia

Son Sann Not To Join Possible Coalition

OW1905005893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0037 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 19 KYODO—Cambodian faction leader Son Sann said Tuesday [18 May] night he will not take part in a coalition government with the current Phnom Penh authorities after the general election beginning Sunday.

Son Sann, leader of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP), told KYODO NEWS SERVICE in an interview he will respect the result of the election to be held from Sunday to May 28.

"I will abide by results even if communists win the election because we only have to fight another election," he said.

Asked whether his party would join a coalition government if the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) of the Phnom Penh government wins the election and asks the BLDP to join a coalition government, Son Sann replied in the negative.

Son Sann said peace in Cambodia would not be realized without national reconciliation and a coalition government without the Khmer Rouge would be meaningless.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Supreme National Council, has called for setting up a provisional coalition government of national reconciliation by the four Cambodian factions including the Khmer Rouge after the election and for holding another election.

Son Sann said he proposed at a meeting in Beijing on May 6 to postpone the upcoming eletion because the situation in Cambodia does not make it possible to hold a free and fair election.

Nevertheless, he reiterated that his party will not boycott the election.

Sihanouk Says Return to National Unity 'Impossible'

HK1905061893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0557 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (AFP)—Presenting himself as a champion of democracy, Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk on Wednesday [19 May] painted a dismal picture of his country as irreversibly divided and occupied by millions of foreigners.

In the four-page statement issued here, the leader of Cambodia's Supreme National Council took to task "anti-Sihanouk" groups which have said U.N.-organised elections to begin Sunday are the first democratic polls in the country's history.

"Between 1947 and 1952, the Kingdom of Cambodia had a real parliamentary government and complete democracy, following the example of France's Fourth Republic," said the 70-year-old prince, who reigned as king during this period.

"Today, Cambodia is divided into feudal fiefdoms and split to the degree that a return to national unity will be impossible," Sihanouk said.

"Cambodia has been reduced to almost nothing, with a million, if not two million, foreigners now ensconsed in every district, city, town and village," the statement said.

The government that is elected at the end of this month "will not measure up to the parliamentary government of the Kingdom of Cambodia in its democracy and respect for human rights," it said.

Defending his record, Sihanouk said it was wrong to present these elections as Cambodia's first taste of democracy and said the best judges of his record were "the little people."

"You will say which regime you prefer, the 'bloody and feudal' one of Sihanouk or the 'democratic and liberal' one of the 1990s," the prince said.

The Khmer Rouge, one of the four factions joined in the Supreme National Council, are boycotting the polls from May 23-28 and have attempted to sabotage the process through attacks on U.N. personnel and civilians.

Although Sihanouk said he regretted "the state of insecurity and even war in some areas" of the country, the prince did not condemn any particular faction.

Sihanouk maintains a residence in Beijing, where he spent much of his 13 years in exile and has recently been undergoing medical treatment.

Government Alleges FUNCINPEC-Khmer Rouge Partnership

BK1905054493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 19 (AFP)—The Phnom Penh government, in its latest propaganda outburst against Cambodia's royalist opposition faction, produced for the press Wednesday [19 May] three faction generals who said they had defected because of the group's continued partnership with the Khmer Rouge.

The royalist party, known by its French acronym, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] is the main opposition group in next week's U.N.-organised election, which the radical Marxist Khmer Rouge are boycotting and have vowed to destroy.

It is led by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the son of Cambodia's senior statesman, Prince Norodom sihanouk.

Kann Rath, Kim Hang and Sou Kim San introduced themselves at a press conference as generals of FUNCINPEC, which during the war in Cambodia was one of two small non-communist guerrilla factions allied with the much more powerful Khmer Rouge to fight Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government. They claimed that since the 1991 Paris agreement, which formally ended the war, Ranariddh and his royalist group had continued to work with the Khmer Rouge to undermine the peace accord.

Kann Rath, who described himself as the chief of staff of FUNCINPEC's armed wing until his defection, said "the Khmer Rouge signed the 1991 peace agreement but they did not implement it. They are trying to destroy the peace process militarily and politically."

"The FUNCINPEC faction has been cooperating with the Khmer Rouge," he said, adding that the two groups are "united and they have killed innocent people as was the case in (northern) Siem Reap province and (central) Kompong Thom province."

Since early this month the Khmer Rouge have stepped up their military activities in Siem Reap, launching a raid on the provincial capital, the gate to the famed Angkor Wat temple complex, and shelling its airport. They have also kept up pressure on Kompong Thom, strategically located at the crossroads of all major passageways between southern and northern Cambodia.

The defecting FUNCINPEC military officials did not say when exactly they had left the group but the pro-government CAMBODIA TIMES reported their crossing over to the Phnom Penh side in its latest issue.

Kim Hang was described by the CAMBODIA TIMES as FUNCINPEC deputy military leader immediately after Ranariddh. He himself said he was the supreme commander of the group's guerrilla force.

Sou Kim San said he was both military commander and the head of FUNCINPEC's election committee.

Asked whether his defection was linked to alleged disputes over logging deals along Cambodia's border with Thailand, Sou Kim San replied the allegations probably came from FUNCINPEC's leadership which, he said, had undertaken a "calumny" campaign against the defectors. He did not elaborate but he claimed FUNCINPEC agents had been ordered to kill them.

A FUNCINPEC spokesman dismissed the statements by the defectors as "mere propaganda."

He added that "thousands of government troops" had defected to FUNCINPEC but that the royalist party had refrained from turning such defections into a media event.

FUNCINPEC's Ranariddh Campaigns in Kompong Speu

BK1805031993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 May 93 p A6

[Article by Chris Burslem in Kompong Speu]

[Text] Tun Im likes to recall the times Prince Norodom Sihanouk held his "meet my children" rallies across the country in the 1960s. The crowds were large and the country was at peace, she said.

The 60-year old farmer was among a crowd of about 2,000, mainly elderly who had come to watch Sihanouk's son Ranariddh, leader of the royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party make his first campaign appearance in the southwestern province of Kompong Speu last Wednesday.

"He speaks like Sihanouk and looks like Sihanouk although I didn't get close enough to get a good look," she said.

Ranariddh's campaign message is based heavily on reviving the memories of the Sihanouk years, which for whatever their problems have been burnished in the memory of many by the hard years that followed, first under the Khmer Rouge and then through 14 years of civil war. The message is well packaged and not particularly subtle.

Before Ranariddh arrived, the crowd was treated to a modified version of a traditional Basac performance. In the play, a handsome young prince returns to his homeland after years in exile to find it in ruin and despair. The once fair land is being ruled by a hideously caricatured foreigner and his evil Khmer protege. The young hero mounts a challenge to the despots who in turn vow to make him kiss their feet before slicing him up and dividing his remains between them. Despite being outnumbered, the young prince prevails over the tyrants who, now battered into submission, plead to be allowed to stay and be given just a cupboard to live in. The hero stands tall and banishes them from his land to the cheers of the crowd.

Exit the Vietnamese and their puppet government and enter Ranariddh, who's arrival is heralded by a 20-piece band playing the national anthem of Sihanouk's era. On the way to the podium Ranariddh wades into the crowd to grasp the hands of his supporters. At the foot of the stage he stopped to humble himself before a group of six shaven headed old peasant nuns.

While there was no shortage of shaven-headed old peasant nuns among the crowd, the ones Ranariddh singled had been brought in only minutes before by FUNCINPEC party officials, apparently for the benefit of a foreign television crew and also for FUNCINPEC television which broadcasts campaign updates and cultural shows, mostly features on the life of Prince Sihanouk.

Ranariddh begins to talk. His voice is soft and pleading, a striking contrast to his main rival Phnom Penh leader Hun Sen who is a powerful and strident speaker. In some ways their styles represent the roles they have cast themselves: Hun Sen, head of the strong-armed central government and the only force which can resist the return of the Khmer Rouge; and Ranariddh, son of Sihanouk and the only man who can reconcile Cambodia's warring factions. Much of the speech is devoted to attacking Hun Sen and the Vietnamese connection that brought his government into power and also to defending himself from Phnom Penh's line that he will oversee the return of the Khmer Rouge.

Ranariddh's defence defies logic but plays heavily, once again, on his family ties.

"They say that I am a communist, that I am Khmer Rouge but how can that be, I am the son of Prince Norodom Sihanouk? Prince Sihanouk founded FUNCINPEC, an historical fact nobody can deny, so how can they say FUNCINPEC is Khmer Rouge?"

Ranariddh worked the crowd in a manner that could only recall his father. Great bows, the exaggerated wais and almost pained wide smiles. He warmed the crowd with jokes and was pitiless in his attacks on Hun Sen.

"I am not blind, but I am a bit deaf," he said urging the reserved rural crowd on and taking a none-too veiled dig at Hun Sen who is blind in one eye.

Ranariddh appears to come from the old school of politicians who stand by the maxim: never let the truth get in the way of a good campaign speech. He told the crowd not to worry about security on election day because he had met with UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] chief Yasushi Akashi the day before and secured a pledge that 6,000 US troops would be sent to help defend the ballot boxes. Ranariddh also promised scholarships for his supporters' children and to return land to the original owners who had fled because of the fighting and social turmoil.

Cham Phala, another farmer said she believed what Ranariddh had said because the prince was an "educated man." Phala said Ranariddh had more morals than Hun Sen and said she would vote for FUNCINPEC because the Phnom Penh government had vowed to go to war with the Khmer Rouge if they won the election.

"We will never have peace if they go to war against the Khmer Rouge," she said.

A FUNCINPEC official said the party had wanted Ranariddh to ride the campaign trail in a helicopter to recall the way his father travelled the country to meet the rural folk, many of whom viewed him as a god king. But the Phnom Penh regime refused to allow Ranariddh access to air routes over their territory.

Touch Rattha, 47, said that while there had been relative peace in Kompong Speu during Phnom Penh's 14-year rule she would vote for FUNCINPEC because of the intimidation campaign carried out by the Phnom Penh regime. She said government party officials had threatened villagers with confiscation of their lands if they attended the Ranariddh rally. UN officials said Phnom Penh policemen had also set up a road block earlier that morning and stopped villagers trying to get to the rally under the pretext of searching for weapons.

Until recently Kompong Speu, one of the five poorest provinces in Cambodia, had been one of the most peaceful in Cambodia. UNTAC provincial director Vladimir Yulin said there had not been a single politically-motivated killing in the run up to the election although Khmer Rouge guerrillas, who control 20 per cent of the province had launched a series of attacks against Bulgarian peacekeepers, killing four and wounding seven.

"The situation changed drastically after the withdrawal of the Khmer Rouge from Phnom Penh. We are getting warnings everyday the three Khmer Rouge divisions in Kompong Speu are regrouping and preparing to hit the provincial town," Yulin said. Nevertheless the Russian, who said Cambodia's copy of a totalitarian system was "worse than the original," vowed the elections would go on.

Ranariddh, charming and urbane as ever, closed his speech by thanking UNTAC in three languages for providing security at the rally. The crowds filed into the rickety buses which had brought many of them from the outlying districts. And an earth-bound Ranariddh, hopped in his olive green Volvo limousine and headed for Kompong Som, the next stop on his Sihanouk revival tour.

Leaves for Bangkok

BK1905072093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0707 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] PHNOM PENH, May 19 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Ranariddh, leader of the Cambodian royalist party FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], left here for Bangkok Wednesday, the last day of campaigning for elections due to begin Sunday.

The prince reaffirmed before he left that he was confident of winning the polls, being held from May 23-28 under United Nations supervision.

Ranariddh said he would return here in "several days." A meeting of the country's Supreme National Council (SNC) is scheduled for Thursday [20 May] in Phnom Penh. The SNC is a reconciliation body set up under the Paris accords to group all four of Cambodia's warring factions up until the elections.

The radical Khmer Rouge, one of the four SNC members, left Phnom Penh last month and are not taking part in the elections.

Heng Samrin, Hun Sen Speak at CPP Rally 18 May

BK1905013993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 May 93 p A7

[Excerpt] The Cambodian People's Party (CPP) yesterday winded up its month-long campaign with a Hollywood-style rally which drew a crowd of 10,000.

The rally at Borey Kila Sport City was broadcast live on Cambodian TV, marking the first live broadcast ever in the country.

The campaign was followed by a musical concert organized by Thailand's Grammy Entertainment to inaugurate the launching of a cable TV network in Cambodia, operated by Cambodia's International Broadcasting Cooperation, an affiliate of IBC Thailand.

The audience, comprised mainly of Phnom Penh residents and people living on the capital's outskirts, was transported to the sport complex by buses and trucks. Some said they were told to attend. "I want to see Hun Sen as well as the Thai concert," said one woman wearing a white CPP shirt with the party's logo on the front.

Security was beefed up outside the complex hours before the arrival of CPP's three key leaders— Prime Minister Hun Sen, Party Chairman Chea Sim and former Cambodian president Heng Samrin.

Their joint appearance drew a big round of applause from the crowd which chanted "Long Live the Cambodian People's Party".

Heng Samrin, the first speaker to take the podium, urged the crowd to vote for the "only party which can fulfil the people's wishes and needs and prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power."

"The situation in Cambodia will not decline if you vote for CPP," said Heng Samrin in his written speech.

He urged the people not to vote for parties that slandered the government's party.

Hun Sen claimed that his government had done everything to ensure that the elections could be held, as it was the country's first poll since 1972. "This is the government's heaviest task, to ensure the election could be held successfully," said the young premier.

He also blamed one party for being responsible for rampaging violence, banditry and killing which under his regime did not occur. He promised his party would bring peace and improve the well-being of the people.

During the campaign, Chea Sim named the Khmer Rouge as the main culprit in the country's violence and alleged that Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] had collaborated with the Marxist group.

Just minutes after the campaign speech, a government airplane circled the sport complex and dropped leaflets urging the people to go to the polls. The leaflets also claimed that the Funcinpec Party, led by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, had been working with the Khmer Rouge.

As the campaign, which began in earnest on April 7, wraps up today at midnight, the government party appears to have come out ahead of the other 19 parties in terms of media coverage and mass mobilization.

Although the incumbent CPP has been able to use its administrative structure and officials to help with the campaign, it is not known whether Cambodian voters would show up and vote for the party. [passage omitted]

UNTAC Chief 'Determined' Election To Proceed

OW1805130393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 18 KYODO—The head of the U.N. peacekeeping mission in Cambodia said Tuesday he is determined to go ahead with the nation's general election set to begin Sunday [23 May]. Yasushi Akashi, a Japanese national who heads the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), also said in an interview that voter turnout of the poll will reach about 70 percent and will give the election international recognition. "Voters in Cambodia have pinned their hopes on the general election, and it is unpardonable to trample on or betray those hopes," he said, adding that UNTAC is "firmly determined" to implement the May 23-28 poll. Akashi expressed understanding about requests from three of four rival factions in Cambodia for the return of weapons turned over to the 22,000-strong UNTAC under the 1991 Paris peace accord ending 13 years of war in the country. "One fighter can use both his hands and the hands of the other are bound together by UNTAC. Can we sit back and look at this?" He asked. The three groups have made the pitch to deter the Khmer Rouge guerrilla group from scuttling the election. Khmer Rouge has vowed to boycott the election and not honor its results. Although UNTAC has yet to decide whether it will return the arms, it cannot remain silent about the fact that the guerrilla group has refused to disarm itself, Akashi said. Regarding a call from Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government for round-the-clock watches of ballot boxes by delegates of political parties competing in the election, the UNTAC chief said the organization is prepared to prevent any unfair acts. Touching on a Khmer Rouge warning that civil war will break out after the poll, Akashi ruled out the possibility about war and said he is convinced UNTAC can withdraw from Cambodia in late August or early September as scheduled. "How the Khmer Rouge reacts after the poll depends on the election results, but it will be extremely difficult for it to militarily undercut an internationally recognized new government," he said. "A civil war, the worst scenario, will never break out." Campaigning for the first general election to be held in Cambodia in decades started on April 7 and is to end Wednesday [19 May].

Khmer Rouge 'Great Risk' to Elections

BK1905103093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 19 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge is now stronger and tougher than before and poses a great risk to Cambodia's UN-sponsored elections, the head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) said Wednesday.

Yasushi Akashi told UN headquarters staff that the Khmer Rouge had changed and that peacekeepers needed to be ready to counter the threat.

"Their military strength has increased by at least 50 percent. They have new weapons. They are operating in larger units. They are led by leaders who are more extreme than in past years, so we have to be prepared," Akashi said.

UNTAC imposed a 10:00 p.m. curfew on all UN military personnel as of Tuesday night, and made the carrying of weapons on duty mandatory for military staff, UN spokesman Eric Falt said.

"Those who came without one will be issued one shortly," Falt added.

Akashi also lowered the criteria for the elections to "fairly respectable and credible," telling his staff it was the most UNTAC could achieve despite its best efforts in the face of Khmer Rouge intransigence.

UNTAC has abandoned its mandate to create a neutral political environment for free and fair elections, saying several weeks ago that elections could be held in the best environment possible under the circumstances.

The United Nations also reduced the number of polling sites by 60, virtually eliminating voting in the northwest resistance zones in Banteay Meanchey Province, which are politically controlled by FUNCINPEC and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), but militarily controlled by the Khmer Rouge.

Ironically, the U.S. Government had channeled millions of dollars of humanitarian aid into the zone, calling it the sole oasis of democracy in communist Cambodia.

Twenty polling sites were eliminated in Kompong Speu, the scene of several attacks by the Khmer Rouge against Bulgarian peacekeepers stationed there.

"Now the dangers and risks are greater," Akashi said, predicting a smaller voter turnout than forecast. "We invite the Cambodian people to travel some kilometers to the polling stations."

Japanese Police Official Starts Inspection Tour

OW1805085893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 18 KYODO— The chief of Japanese civilian police corps in Cambodia began an inspection tour on Tuesday [18 May] for stepped-up safety measures for Japanese civil policemen.

Hiroto Yamazaki, chief superintendent of Japanese police contingent in Cambodia, left the capital by helicopter for the central province of Kompong Thom, where nine Japanese policemen are posted. Col. Klaas Roos, commander of the civilian police forces of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) is accompanying Yamazaki on the inspection.

The two officials will ask the nine Japanese police officers stationed in the province about the latest conditions on water and food supplies and if violence is intensifying as May 23-28 general elections approach.

The pair will travel to other provinces, including Siem Reap, an area heavily influenced by the Khmer Rogue.

UNTAC suggested the inspections to Japan in return for Japan's dropping of a request to for [as received] all Japanese police in Cambodia to gather in the capital to discuss safety.

Khmer Rouge Shell Siem Riep Airport 19 May

BK1905031493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0255 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] SIEM RIEP, May 19 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge guerrillas shelled Siem Riep airport for the second time in four days Wednesday [19 May], forcing cancellation of the daily flight from Phnom Penh to the city near Angkor Wat, U.N. military observers said. Four 107mm shells landed in a field about 500 meters (yards) from the airport building, inflicting no damage but causing the air-traffic controllers to flee, witnesses said.

Six shells hit the airport complex before dawn Sunday. In both cases, the shells were fired from a Khmer Rouge-controlled area across Lake Borei from the airport, the U.N. observers said.

The Khmer Rouge on May 3 overran Siem Riep, visited by thousands of tourists every year on the way to the Angkor Temple complex. They were chased out after a six-hour battle with Phnom Penh government forces.

Tourism to Angkor Wat has been a major source of revenue for the Phnom Penh government, which is expected to make a strong showing in the U.N.-supervised elections starting Sunday. The Khmer Rouge is boycotting the six-day poll.

VGNUFC Reaffirms Opposition to UNTAC Election

BK1805072393 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 May 93

[Unattributed commentary: "What Is the Purpose of the Vietnamese and the Phnom Penh Puppets Flexing Their Muscles in Phnom Penh?"]

[Text] According to reports, Vietnam and its puppets have intensified their military activities with troops, armored vehicles, and tanks in Phnom Penh using this or that pretext. Everyone knows that the blatant sabre-rattling by Vietnam and its puppets in Phnom Penh with armored vehicles, tanks, and troops is further proof of the secret forces of Vietnam and the puppets, particularly the Vietnamese aggressor forces.

This saber-rattling is a threat aimed at intimidating various political parties, but particularly the Cambodian people. It is aimed at pressuring people into voting for the party that is Vietnam's puppet. Furthermore, this is aimed at intimidating people against carrying out activities against Vietnam and the puppets and against the deceitful election of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] during voting. It is this situation that has led the general public to agree that this election is a deceitful theatrical farce staged in a situation rife with fascist and political terrorist activities by Vietnam and the puppets. There is no neutral political atmosphere and no security.

His Excellency Son Sann, chairman of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party, U.S. congressmen from the Democratic Party, and diplomats in Phnom Penh share the view that this election is not free and not democratic; there is no security. Vietnamese and puppet forces are threatening various political parties and the Cambodian people, who are being further enraged as the UNTAC election approaches.

The Cambodian nation and people and Democratic Kampuchea clearly realize this and will not take part in the election and will not recognize an election that aims at destroying the Cambodian nation and people. This shows that Akashi and Sanderson, UNTAC leaders, are acting grossly with no freedom and no democracy. Acting this way Akashi and Sanderson are legitimizing the act by Vietnam and the puppets to destroy the Cambodian nation and people.

VGNUFC: Phnom Penh Asks for SRV Reinforcements

BK1905031393 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] I. According to a report from the puppet Army General Staff in Phnom Penh, a delegation led by a [preceding letter represents a pejorative term] Pol aroeun, deputy defense minister and chief of the puppet Army General Staff, boarded a helicopter to Takeo Province on 16 May.

II. The report further said that the trip made by a Pol Saroeun and the Phnom Penh puppets' delegation was in order to hold talks with the 9th Yuon Military Region's General Staff at the border of Takeo Province and the Yuon [pejorative term for Vietnamese] province of An Giang. At the meeting, the Phnom Penh puppets asked the 9th Yuon Military Region command to send reinforcements to various Cambodian provinces where fighting was taking place [words indistinct].

III. It was further reported that a Pol Saroeun asked the 9th Yuon Military Region command to send seven battalions to Cambodia by trucks at night for deployment in the following areas:

A. Two battalions in Phnom Penh;
B. Two battalions in Battambang;
C. A battalion in Kampot Province [words indistinct]; and
D. Two battalions in Kompong Cham and Siem Reap Province.

This is evidence that the Yuon puppets and Yuon aggressors have been in constant cooperation in organizing some Yuon forces in Cambodia and the forces of the 9th, 7th, 5th Yuon Military Regions on stand by in Vietnam. These forces are mobile forces that will intervene whenever necessary.

Therefore, UNTAC's claim that there are no Yuon at all and its failure to verify the Yuon presence are, intentionally or unintentionally, opposed to the Paris accords. Intentionally or unintentionally, UNTAC is regarded as colluding with the Yuon aggressors in crushing the Cambodian national resistance forces, especially the PDK [Party of Democratic Kampuchea], thereby doing away with the Cambodian nation and people.

VGNUFC: French Defense Minister Criticizes UNTAC

BK1905050593 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] According to informed sources in Paris, recently new French Defense Minister Francois Leotard strongly criticized UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], claiming that the latter has not correctly proceeded in conformity with the Paris 23 October 1991 Accords. The reason the French defense minister took this stance was because he had clearly seen that in Cambodia UNTAC has not implemented the Paris accords, especially the following key provisions:

1. UNTAC has not given the Supreme National Council [SNC] the role as the sole legitimate organization and source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period;

2. UNTAC has not verified the Yuon [pejorative term for Vietnamese] presence; and

3. UNTAC has not cooperated with the SNC to control the five ministries.

Moreover, the French defense minister has also unambiguously seen that UNTAC is persistently and irresponsibly organizing elections in a situation where the Yuon aggressor forces are everywhere in Cambodia.

The French defense minister's stance represents the new French cabinet's position which is different from that of the Mitterrand government, which pursued in full the Yuon policy. The new French government's concern is not as identical as that of Mitterrand's Socialist government. The new French government does not (?act at the Yuon's behest), meaning it always takes into consideration France's interests.

Indonesia

Armored Vehicles, Troops To Be Sent to Cambodia

BK1905073793 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0500 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Eight armored vehicles and a special assault cavalry unit attached to the Greater Jakarta Regional Military Command are scheduled to leave for Cambodia today. Lieutenant Colonel Permana, spokesman of the military command, said the dispatch of the eight armored vehicles and their 47 crews to Cambodia was at the request of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia so as to facilitate and safeguard the coming elections in that country, scheduled for 23-28 May.

Foreign Ministry Supports Cambodian Elections

BK1805140193 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Indonesia and other ASEAN member countries have expressed concern over claims that there are efforts to disrupt the process of the general elections in Cambodia next week.

Indonesia firmly believes that the Cambodian elections should be be carried out on schedule in line with the basic framework of the Paris peace accords.

A press release issued by the Foreign Ministry to Radio Republic of Indonesia today stated that Indonesia is calling on all Cambodian factions to uphold the spirit of national reconciliation, sovereignty, independence, and integrity for the sake of national unity in Cambodia and regional stability.

Indonesia and its ASEAN partners have also reiterated their full support to Prince Sihanouk, who is the Cambodian head of state and the president of the Supreme National Council, for his concerted efforts to bring peace and national reconciliation to Cambodia prior to and during the general elections. Indonesia and ASEAN are also giving full support to Sihanouk for his postelection efforts to bring reconciliation.

Alatas on Efforts To Resolve DPRK Nuclear Dispute

BK1705133193 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Indonesia has suggested to North Korea that it hold a direct dialogue with the United States to resolve the nuclear issue.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas made the suggestion to North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam at their meeting in Jakarta today.

Speaking to newsmen following the meeting, Ali Alatas explained that North Korea had asked for the understanding and the support of Indonesia, which is currently the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM], in seeking a solution to its decision to withdraw from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT]. According to Alatas, Kim Yong-nam gave an extensive explanation of North Korea's problem concerning the nuclear issue.

Meanwhile, Indonesia, being the NAM chairman, is lending support to the meeting between North Korea and the United States, and will attend the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, meeting on nuclear issues. Alatas said that Indonesia would further study North Korea's wish to pullout from the NPT.

During the meeting, Ali Alatas and his North Korean counterpart discussed economic issues and bilateral ties. They also touched on general issues. Apart from that, Ali Alatas gave a special briefing to Kim Yong-nam on the outcome of the NAM standing ministerial committee on economic cooperation meeting in Bali.

During his four-day visit to Indonesia, the North Korean foreign minister and his delegation will pay courtesy calls on President Suharto and Vice President Try Sutrisno, respectively.

Alatas Discusses Fighter Aircraft Purchase

BK1705164693 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 17 May 93

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said a news report that the sale of four F-5A Tiger aircraft by Jordan to Indonesia would be canceled was only speculation. He said Indonesia is still waiting for an official report on the matter.

Speaking to newsmen following a joint news conference with North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam in Jakarta today, Minister Alatas did not reject the assumption that there are certain groups of people in the United States who are opposed to the sale of the aircraft. However, he refused to give any further comments, saying that he did not know for sure what the source of the news report were.

Ali Alatas said the Indonesian Government has called on all parties concerned to wait for further developments before reacting to the matter. [passage omitted]

Laos

Foreign Minister Leads Delegation on PRC Visit

BK1705070493 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Somsavat Lengsavat, foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], led the Foreign Ministry delegation to depart Vientiane on the afternoon of 15 May for an official friendship visit to the PRC at the invitation of Qian Qichen, vice premier and foreign minister of the PRC.

During the visit to the PRC, Somsavat Lengsavat and his party is scheduled to visit Kunming and Qingdao as their first stop and then proceed to Beijing to meet, consult, and exchange views with Qian Qichen and the PRC delegation in order to further continue strengthening and developing the traditional relations of profound friendship between Laos and China in many aspects and deepening it with new quality. At the same time, the foreign ministers of the LPDR and the PRC will exchange a ratification document of the protocol of the Lao-Chinese border demarcation line. During the seven-day visit to the PRC, Somsavat Lengsavat and his party will pay courtesy calls on and meet with many important PRC leaders and figures.

Japan Grants More Agricultural Production Aid

BK1605081293 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] The signing of exchange documents on the Japanese Government's gratis aid to Laos on the promotion project of agricultural production for 1993 was held today at the Foreign Ministry.

This year's fund increases to 500 million yen compared to that of 450 million yen in the past year. The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic will use the fund for the promotion of agricultural production throughout the country.

Representing the Lao Government at the signing ceremony was Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign minister, while Masao Wada, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Laos, acted on behalf of the Japanese government. Also present at the ceremony were high-ranking officials from various agencies concerned and the Japanese Embassy.

Ministry Issues Decrees on Land, Taxes, Registration

BK1805105993 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Vientiane, May 18 (KPL)—The Land Registration Department, the Ministry of Finance, yesterday organized a meeting to introduce new decrees on land, land tax, and the registration of different documents.

Mr. Bounlit Khennavo, deputy minister of finance, presented decree on land property No. 90/PM dated March 13, 1993 to the representatives from ministries, equivalent state committees, and from Vientiane prefecture.

These decrees represent important legal documents for the state management, especially the management of land. After the introduction, the land registration department will put all the legal documents [word indistinct] for their uniform (?implementation) throughout the country.

Officials of the department said that in the first two weeks of this month, the ministry of finance opened a training course for [number indistinct] officials dealing with land management from ministries, institutions, Vientiane Prefecture, Vientiane and Bolikhamsai Provinces. The course was sponsored by the UNDP [United Nations Development Program], the World Bank, and the Harvard University of the USA.

The participants studied different decrees of the government, particularly the decree on land property made in 1992, and the decrees on land tax and land registration issued on March 13, 1993. Besides, they studied some lessons on the land laws and on the work of the land management authority, and experience practised in other countries (?as they) were presented by a professor from the Boston University of the USA.

Mr. Khamphoun Attanapho, director of the Land Registration Department, told the local mass media that all the newly issued decrees pertaining to the land management will be soon effectively implemented to ensure regulation and order in the areas. However, he said that before the implementation, all these decrees will be made public among cadres and the general population.

According to him, the work to be improved initially includes: the collection of a new tax on land [words indistinct] as building land in urban areas and that in rural areas, the collection of agricultural tax in the form of cash instead of rice, and the collection of fees for the registration of contracts on the transfer of land property and premises (purchase, transfer, inheritance, lease) including the use of the land and premises as securities, shares, and others.

As for the implementation of the decree on land, the official said that the land registration department had a plan for the [word indistinct] of the land registration in preparation for the issuance of the title deeds to the people who manage and use the land. This will be executed from one area to the other by taking the area of Vientiane prefecture as a pilot area, and then extending to others.

Philippines

Romulo: U.S. Ties Remain 'High Priority'

HK1905093893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0910 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Manila, May 19 (AFP)—Relations with the United States remain a high priority for the Philippines despite the removal of American military bases from the country, Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo said here Wednesday.

Romulo told the American Chamber of Commerce here that while Manila now stresses ties with East Asia and relations with Washington will largely be "on economic terms," the two countries remained closely bound together. "The United States is the only remaining superpower, offering political and security clout, leadership and support that no other country can come close to matching," he said.

After the Philippines rejected a new military base treaty with the United States, forcing U.S. troops to leave late last year, there were fears that nearly a century of close relations would deteriorate severely.

"There should be no mistaking the fact that the Philippines continues to attach high priority to its relationship with the United States," Romulo said. He noted that American firms remained cumulatively the largest investors in this former U.S. colony, with a total of 1.6 billion dollars, despite faster growth in investments from Japan, Taiwan, and other Asian countries.

Romulo also emphasized that the United States still bought more than a third of all Philippine exports, and hosts two million ethnic Filipinos, one of the largest Asian communities in the United States. "The United States remains a fabulously affluent and reasonably open market. It remains a rich source of investment. It continues to be a major origin of tourists," he said. "The opportunities will be even greater when it pulls itself out of its current economic difficulties," he added.

Ramos 'Disappointed' With U.S. Court's Verdict

HK1905091093 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 May 93

[Excerpts] A Newark, New Jersey, court has acquitted Westinghouse Corporation of bribery charges filed against it by the Philippine Government. The Philippine Government had accused Westinghouse of bribing former President Marcos to win the construction contract for the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant [BNPP].

The Newark court cleared Westinghouse of the bribery charge, saying that it won the BNPP contract without bribing the former president.

Here is Vicky Robles, from Malacanang, with President Ramos' reaction to the Newark verdict:

[Begin recording] [Robles] President Ramos was extremely disappointed with the Newark court's decision dismissing charges against Westinghouse.

According to the president, the country did not receive the justice and dignity it deserved. He said he was firm in his belief that the court's decision was incorrect, and the government is prepared to do everything in its power to recover from this defeat. The president is convinced that bribery was involved in the award of the BNPP contract and has promised that the country will appeal the case. Press Secretary Jess Sison read the following statement made by the president:

[Sison, in English] We maintain our belief that our people have been wronged and we should obtain vindication someday. Bribery is a crime committed in darkness, the conspirators do not do it in the sunlight. We knew of the odds against us, but the nation's leadership and our people were and remain determined to continue the effort. This is what EDSA [Epifanio delos Santos Avenue] in February 1986 was all about. I have supported this determined effort and will continue to do so in the conviction that it is the right thing to do and that it represents the broad national consensus to pursue the matter to its conclusion in fighting for a principle. [passage omitted]

[Robles] Meanwhile, the Philippine government will pursue a pending defective workmanship case which it filed against Westinghouse with an arbitration panel in Geneva, Switzerland. This was a statement made by Delfin Lazaro, chairman of the Presidential Committee on the BNPP [PCBNPP]. Lazaro hopes that the justice which the country failed to get in the United States may be gained in Europe, where the case against Westinghouse is still pending.

According to Lazaro, the Philippine Legal Council will be evaluating the not-guilty verdict of the Newark, New Jersey court, and the result of that evaluation will be used as the basis for the country's appeal.

The PCBNPP chairman said that although the country's defeat was disappointing, the fight against other companies involved in such graft-ridden transactions would continue.

Lazaro also said the Newark jury should have realized that the only reason Westinghouse offered to settle the case out of court was because it was aware that it had a weak chance of winning the case.

The first meeting between Westinghouse and the Philippine Government occurred in March 1992 when a Newark court judge suggested that the case be settled out of court. Unfortunately, the talks disintegrated because of Westinghouse's insubstantial settlement offer and its refusal to issue a public apology.

A second round of talks took place on 17 May 1992. However, it too failed because of Westinghouse's refusal to issue a public apology. [end recording]

Ramos Makes 'Correction' to Spratlys Reports

HK1705115893 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0645 GMT 17 May 93

[Weekly news conference by President Fidel V. Ramos with domestic and foreign reporters at Malacanang Palace in Manila—live, in English; passage within slantlines in Tagalog]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Ramos] I would like to (?clarify) here that, when I was in Palawan the other day, I said let us make the Puerto Princessa Airport into an airfield as capable as the Mactan International Airport, because the governor of Palawan and the mayor of Puerto Princessa and the sectoral groups recommended that there be more frequent air services to Palawan, utilizing the biggest possible air carriers, which would be the Airbus in the case of domestic flights. Therefore, there is a need to not only expand the runway but also improve the navigational facilities in Puerto Princessa. We were not talking about this small airstrip in Kalayaan [Spratly Islands].

Now, what was the request for Kalayaan? You were there in the sectoral [meeting] before lunch, and then you were there at the press conference. The request of the mayor was very, very simple. /It was just a small amount/ - P [Philippine pesos] 1,000 for the improvement of the runway in Kalayaan, P1 million [figure as heard], to take care of the usual annual erosion of the airport, which can now take in a C-130. Unless that improvement is undertaken now, before the onset or beginning of the rainy season, the airport, which services this municipality, may become quite unsafe.

Then he asked for another P1 million for potable water and another amount, a small amount, for livelihood assistance for the inhabitants therein. So that is not converting the Kalayaan Airport into something like the Mactan International Airport. So I would like to make that correction, because, unless that is corrected now, we might be giving the wrong signal to our neighbors. [passage omitted]

Now, lastly, I would like to make a comment on the reported complaints of Senator Ople regarding the failure of the executive branch, allegedly, to consult with him and the Senate on foreign relations issues. My statement is as follows: We reiterate the commitment of this administration to the bipartisan approach on foreign policy, which is also espoused by Senator Blas Ople. I regret that the things we have been remiss in updating him on foreign relations issues. [sentence as heard] The president and the leaders of the Senate continue on various concerns every Wednesday, as has been the practice since early in the Ramos administration.

Of late, the primary agenda item in the said meetings has been the government's economic program and revenue enhancement measures. I might add that it is the Senate president himself who comes together with the other leaders of the Senate during these Wednesday morning meetings.

To continue, nevertheless, I have instructed Secretary Roberto R. Romulo to respond to the senator's concerns. It is to my understanding that Secretary Romulo will be meeting with Senator Ople on Wednesday, 19 May. Secretary Romulo has also been directed to hold frequent and regular briefings on foreign relations issues with the respective foreign affairs committees of the Senate and the House.

Burmese Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

HK1805033393 Quezon City MALAYA in English 18 May 93 p 2

[Text] Myanmar Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw arrived yesterday for a three-day visit in Manila as part of efforts by the two countries to boost ties.

Gyaw, a career diplomat, was scheduled to call on President Ramos yesterday afternoon and will hold talks with Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo this morning.

Romulo declined to reveal specific talking points with Gyaw, and merely said the visit is in return for Myanmar's hosting of then Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus' visit in 1991.

Thailand

Cabinet Confirms Budget at 625 Billion Baht

BK1905072593 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 19 May 93

[Excerpts] The cabinet held its weekly meeting yesterday. Mr. Aphisit Wetchachiwa, government spokesman, sums up the result as follows:

[Begin Aphisit recording] [passage omitted] Also, the cabinet this week a decision was reached on the budget for the fiscal year 1993-1994 where the total expenditures (?are still) limited to 625 billion baht being proposed. However, various ministries still feel that important policies and projects are not being allocated enough budget, and so Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai with the budget office, the auditors, and also the finance ministry have been assigned to make further changes in the details of the budget to make sure that important policies and projects can be implemented this year. And if the money cannot come out of the budget, they should also look into ways of getting the money from state enterprises which can raise funds in money markets to provide funds for such projects.

One example of such a project is the project by the agriculture minister to transform the production structure in agriculture which would require of 7.5 billion baht. And in the end, because the money's not available from the budget, the Bank for Agriculture and Cooperatives will raise the necessary fund with only small subsidies coming out of the budget by only 750 million, which is only 10 percent of the money that would come out from the budget initially. In any case, the working group that has been assigned to look at details will have to resubmit the whole budget package back to the cabinet for approval on [illegible] June. And then the budget will then be forwarded to parliament for approval. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Power Authority Increases Generating Capacity

BK1805024393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 May 93 p 28

[Excerpt] ADDITIONAL power units which are being put on line by the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) in the next several months will avert the spot blackouts which took place earlier this month. Deputy general manager Amphon Phongpricha said by September EGAT's total installed generating capacity will rise to 12,226 megawatt from 11,904 MW [megawatt].

That will strengthen the reserves of generating capacity from 8 percent to about 12 percent. EGAT anticipates peak demand for the current fiscal year at 9,900 MW but the actual peak demand of 9,577 MW took place on May 10. According to Mr Amphon, last week EGAT put on line two additional gas turbines at gas-fired Nam Phong power house in Khon Kaen, resulting in 242 MW capacity becoming available.

Furthermore, 220 MW additional capacity from the combined cycle units at the Bangkok South power plant in Samut Prakan will be available in August and in September the fourth combined cycle unit at Rayong plant will provide an additional 102 MW capacity.

With the additional capacity provided by the new units and the approach of the rainy season, which raises the water level at EGAT's hydro-electric dams and reduces electricity demand for air-conditioning, peak demand is not expected to reach its anticipated height of 9,900 MW and that will reduce the recurrence of blackouts on May 6 and 7, Mr Amphon said. Although the chance of a black out is quite unlikely, the senior EGAT official called on the public to help conserve energy.

The breakdown of a generating unit at Bang Pakong power plant Thailand's single largest power house, was attributed as the main cause of an unusual widespread spot blackout in Bangkok Metropolitan and some provinces for about 10 hours on those days. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Report on Lao National Assembly Delegation's Visit

BK1905074593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] A delegation of high-ranking specialists of the National Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic paid a working visit to our country in the first week of May.

The delegation included four National Assembly deputies and a number of specialists, and it was led by Comrade Chaleun Yiapaoheu, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and member of Standing Committee and concurrently head of the Secretariat of the National Assembly.

During the visit, the delegation paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and toured his living quarters and office. It was cordially received by National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh.

The delegation worked with the Nationalities Council, the Standing Committee, and the office of our National Assembly. At various meetings, the two sides exchanged experiences in the organizational and operational systems of each country's National Assembly. The delegation also paid a working visit to the Haiphong City People's Council and toured a number of local production establishments.

Prime Minister Receives Malaysian Businessmen

BK1805141993 Hanoi VNA in English 1407 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 18—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet this afternoon receives Mr. R.P. Ahmad Rithaudeen, vice president of the Renong Berhad Group of Malaysia, and his party now on a working vist to Vietnam at the invitation of the People's Committee of Hanoi.

Mr Vo Van Kiet hailed the group, one of major groups of Malaysia, for its several investment projects in Vietnam.

He said that the developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Malaysia is the basis for Malaysian businesses to invest their capital in Vietnam. He said the Vietnamese Government and concerned offices have created and will create favourable conditions for business groups and entrepreneurs to carry out their projects for the prosperity of each country, for peace, friendship, stability and development in the region.

Mr. R.P. Ahmad Rithaudeen briefed the prime minister about implementation of such projects as the building of a five-star hotel, an export processing zone and a golf course in Hanoi, the Cat Lai Export Processing Zone in Ho Chi Minh City, a rice mill in Tien Giang and a fish meal plant in Kien Giang.

Mr. Rithaudeen also expressed his wishes for inquiring into possibilities to make investments in the field of water supply and sewage in Hanoi, the building of a sanitary porcelain plant, etc. He affirmed that Renong Group will be a lasting reliable friend of Vietnam in the cooperative relations for mutual benefit.

Lao Cai Border Gate With PRC Reopened

BK1805142393 Hanoi VNA in English 1408 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 18—Lao Cai border gate between Lao Cai Province of Vietnam and Yunnan Province of China was reopened this morning.

Also on this occasion, the Ho Kieu Bridge (Hu Chiao in Chinese) across Nam Thi River at the border checkpoint and linking the provincial capital of Lao Cai with the Chinese town of He Kou was also opened to traffic.

Mr Hoang Ngoc Lam, vice chairman of the People's Committee of Lao Cai and Mr Niu Tiso Yao, vice chairman of Yunnan cut the ribbon and exchanged hangings marking a new step in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two provinces.

Editorial Applauds 'Success' of Vo Van Kiet's ROK Visit

BK1905081393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 May 93

[NHAN DAN 17 May editorial: "New Factors Contributing To Improving Friendly and Cooperative Relations Between Vietnam and the ROK"]

[Text] The relations between Vietnam and the ROK are developing satisfactorily. The official friendship visit to the ROK by our prime minister, Vo Van Kiet, took place after the two countries established diplomatic relations in December 1992.

The visit marks significant progress in the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the ROK—two countries in the Asia-Pacific region which are renowned for their great potential.

Korean leaders and public opinion in the ROK warmly welcomed and highly appraised the official visit to the ROK by our Prime Minister.

In the first summit meeting between Vietnamese and ROK leaders in Seoul, both sides asserted that the two countries have great potential in various fields, sharing the same aspirations and wishes for expanding cooperation and supporting each other in building their respective country.

ROK President Kim Yong-Sam and Prime Minister Hwang In-song welcomed achievements attained by Vietnam in the renovation undertaking as well as in its open-door foreign policy. They have asserted that the ROK attaches much importance to and is ready for cooperation with Vietnam. The ROK pledged that it will let Vietnam shares its experiences as well as provide Vietnam with capital and the transfer of technologies.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet expressed Vietnam's earnest wishes to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation with the ROK. He hailed achievements scored by the ROK in its socioeconomic development programs and welcomed negotiations between the ROK and DPRK for national reconciliation and the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Prime ministers of the two countries have agreed on major orientations and measures aimed at accelerating bilateral cooperation for mutual interests in the trade, investment, and scientific-technological domains.

On this occasion, the two sides signed three agreements on investment promotion and guarantees, on commerce, and on civil aviation. These agreements will serve as a base for developing economic and trade cooperation between the two nations.

The Vietnamese people express their sincere gratitude to the ROK Government and people for their wholehearted support to Vietnam's national reconstruction program. We are very happy to see the splendid success of the official friendship visit to the ROK by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet. We contend that this is a new factor positively contributing to strengthening understanding and friendship between the two nations and enhancing Vietnam-ROK cooperation, thereby meeting the aspirations and interests of the two peoples and promoting peace, cooperation, and development in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

The success of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's visit to the ROK is also a new manifestation of our party's and state's renovative lines and open-door foreign policy which have been widely welcomed and supported by the world community.

Cooperation Committee Meeting Held With Libya

BK1505143993 Hanoi VNA in English 1430 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—The fifth session of the Vietnam-Libya Joint Committee for Economic, Cultural and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Tripoli, Libya, from May 8-13.

The session was attended by a Vietnamese Government delegation led by Ngo Xuan Loc, minister of construction and president of the Vietnamese section of the joint committee, and a delegation of the Libyan Government led by Miftah Muhammad Ku'aybah, minister of marine products and president of the Libya section of the joint committee.

The two sides reviewed their work since the 4th session of the joint committee, worked out measures to strengthen the cooperation between the two countries in the coming period in such domains as trade, labour cooperation, technical transfer, marine products, banking, transport and communications, construction and irrigations.

On May 13 Mr. Ngo Xuan Loc and Mr. Miftah Muhammad Ku'aybah signed the minutes of the 5th session of the joint committee.

During his stay in Libya, Minister Ngo Xuan Loc was received by Mr. Abu-Zayd 'Umar Durdah, secretary-general of the General People's Committee (Prime Minister). Minister Loc conveyed President Le Duc Anh's and Premier Vo Van Kiet's greetings to President al-Qadhdhafi and Prime Minister Durdah respectively, and reaffirmed the Vietnamese Government and people's wishes to further develop the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Prime Minister Durdah highly appreciated the Vietnamese people's historic struggle for the national libertation and their great achievements in national construction at present in Vietnam.

Prime Minister Durdah expressed the Libyan people's determination to strengthen and develop the multi-sided cooperation with Vietnam.

The Vietnamese guests also toured a number of economic establishments, and met with representatives of various companies to study possibilities of cooperation between Vietnamese and Libyan companies.

Nguyen Khanh Visits Southern Provinces

BK1905095293 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] From 6 to 15 May, Comrade Nguyen Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister, paid a working visit to the provinces of Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, and Quang Tri to discuss educational, public healthcare, cultural, and social issues.

Speaking at the various working sessions, the comrade deputy prime minister suggested ways to overcome difficulties and stressed the need to set priorities and take practical measures to restructure educational, public health care, and cultural institutions to ensure effective results.

Nong Duc Manh Tours Border Defense Outpost

BK1905075793 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 15 May 93

[Summary From Poor Reception] Border Defense Outpost No. 176 is located in an area with many passes and slopes, and border guards there constantly face numerous difficulties and challenges. Today, everyone felt very honored as they received a visit from Comrade Nong Duc Manh, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, and his entourage.

On behalf of the cadres and border guards, Colonel Vo Hong Truong, commander of the local border defense force, received Comrade Nong Duc Manh's gift to the cadres and border guards at Deo Ngang Pass. He briefed the National Assembly chairman on the local border guards' past achievements and their future tasks.

Next, Comrade Nong Duc Manh toured the barracks and inspected a number of projects currently being built by military units in a bid to turn the area into a tourist attraction for Vietnamese and foreign guests.

The comrade National Assembly chairman warmly commended the border guards for having fulfilled done their duties outstandingly. On behalf of the local border guards, the comrade commander thanked Chairman Nong Duc Manh and his entourage for their fine sentiments toward everyone.

The cadres and border guards said farewell to the comrade National Assembly chairman and his entourage amid an enthusiastic atmosphere created by the major anniversaries in May. They all pledged their determination to remain loyal to the nation and dedicated to the people, as well as to resolutely fulfill the duties entrusted to them by the fatherland.

Vo Tran Chi Attends Launch of Tree Planting Campaign

BK1905095493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Yesterday morning, 16 May, a campaign was launched to clean up and plant trees in two key areas of Ho Chi Minh City for the 1993 Clean and Green Week program, with the participation of Comrade Vo Tran Chi, member of the party Political Bureau and secretary of the city party committee, and comrades from the city people's council, people's committee, departments, sectors, and mass organizations.

Comrade Le Quy An, deputy minister of the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment; His Excellency Ahmad Mattar, Singapore's environment minister; and Mr. (Keran Hattaman), representative of the Center for Information on Environmental Systems, attended the function.

Also on 16 May, many precincts, districts, subwards, and villages of Ho Chi Minh City organized activities to clean up the city and plant trees in many places.

Vu Oanh Attends Oil, Gas Trade Union's First Congress

BK1805135593 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] The Vietnam oil and natural gas sector held its first trade union congress on 11-12 May in Hanoi. Attending the congress were 120 deputies representing 8,000 workers in 19 grass-roots unions of the sector. Comrade Vu Oanh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, addressed the congress. Also attending the congress were Comrade Nguyen Van Tu, president of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers; and Comrade Ngo Si Thoang, director general of the Vietnam Oil and Gas General Corporation.

Speaking on behalf of the Provisional Executive Committee of the Vietnam Oil and Gas Industry Trade Union, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tuan reported on achievements scored by the union of the industry in the last term of office in the task of closely coordinating with the administration to formulate measures on employment security and living standards of the workers.

Though a newly established agency, the Vietnam Oil and Gas Industry Trade Union has satisfactorily mobilized grass roots unions in the sector to raise their budgets which enable the grass-roots unions to take care of workers' social security needs in cases of illness, maternity leave, accidents, and occupational illness.

The report also pointed out the shortcomings in implementing the tasks of management, propaganda, education, and organization of the contingent of oil and gas workers in the new situation.

The congress passed the orientations and directions in the new situation of the Vietnam Oil and Gas Industry Trade Union in the next term of office.

Further on Vu Oanh on 'Youth-Related Task'

BK1905050793 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 93 p 3

["Part two and last part" of article by Vu Oanh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau: "Firmly Grasping the Party Orientation and Policy on the Youth-Related Task; Promptly Translating the Resolution of the Party Central Committee's Fourth Plenum Into life"]

[Text] Efforts must be made to promote the cultural, sports, and physical education activities as well as recreation of our youths.

Sports and recreation are the essential requirements of great significance to the youths as well as society. This is because these activities will encourage youths to use their free time in a constructive and healthy way.

It is the right time now to encourage youths (or rather to set orientations for youths) to increase their income while improving their daily lives with more sports and recreational activities. However, they should adopt the slogan: working when we work, playing when we play. This is another essential requirement for enhancing our youths' capabilities, simply because when their daily life is bountiful and their recreation is sufficient, they will be able to work effectively at their optimal capabilities, thus earning a higher income and thereby improving their lives a step further.

To enhance our youths' upbringing and to set orientations for them to continue our national cultural heritage while absorbing the world culture, it is necessary to attach importance to selecting only the quintessences of world culture through movies and books to counter the prevalent decadent and backward culture. Efforts must be made to exploit and strengthen the quintessences of folk literature to help strengthen the current cultural development task.

We must try to widely disseminate hygienic practices and the prevention of normal diseases among the people while promoting the family planning program.

The government, the agencies concerned, and the local administration must formulate plans to step by step improve the social activities of the youths, and build more youth clubs, libraries, cultural centers, playgrounds, and fitness establishments. Efforts must be made to enhance the youths' cultural lives, train and perfect their personalities, and create favorable conditions for the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] and the Vietnam Federation of Youth [VFY] to organize more cultural, artistic, sports, and tourist activities so as to help build material bases for these domains.

3. Resolving the employment problem to increase youths' incomes.

Jobs for youths is the national policy. As a result, the state must formulate concrete lines and objectives on employment in its national policy. Employment requirements must be in close association with various economic development and major business projects.

Efforts must be made to combine cities with the rural areas, renovate economic structure at the grass-roots level, diversify occupations, encourage industries that require more workers, and formulate appropriate policies to promote tourism and services so as to increasingly earn more income for the state.

The state should invest more money and mobilize capital from society to develop the economy in the midlands, mountain, and coastal regions. Efforts must be made to comprehensively develop the economic, cultural, and social domains in the daily life of these regions. To attract the younger generation to settle in these regions, efforts must be made to develop various economic components, especially the household economy. We must link the new economic zones with the delta areas and cities through the establishment of economic relations and exchanges of communications, transportation, information, and cultural activities. Efforts must be made to formulate policies to encourage youths to participate in the campaign to plant trees on denuded land and bare hills.

We must enhance our guidance to and create favorable conditions for the HCMCYU and the VFY to strengthen their economic organization and production and business structures. The state must consider using the taxes levied on investment and business to expand social activities and create more jobs for youths.

The state must provide loans to youths, especially those who know how to engage in some kinds of trades with concrete results while helping youths who come from poor families to promote free trade activities and freedom of residence in accordance with the law. Efforts must be made to quickly revise obsolete regulations on household registration, on transferring the labor force, and on dwellings. Efforts must also be made to expand labor cooperation with foreign countries while seeking international assistance to create more jobs for youths.

We must expand vocational training for our youths at organizations and schools to meet the requirements of the household economy as well as economic cooperation between economic establishments at home and abroad.

In summing up, creating jobs is the duty of each individual and society as a whole. We should not rely solely on the state to resolve the employment problem.

It is necessary to make youths realize that a person's value is determined mainly by the fruit of his/her labor and that to this end, this value must be sought out in all economic sectors which operate within the bounds of the law. The time has come for talents and wisdom to be developed within the household economy itself. An increase in the scope of the household economy must necessarily be coupled with the acquisition of high economic management skills and better technological know-how.

It is important to study and set up a standing body under the payroll and management of the Ministry of Labor to assist the party Central Committee and government in formulating an interbranch coordination program for monitoring and directing job development projects to benefit youths.

It is imperative to boldly assign work to youths, promote in a timely manner young cadres to positions commensurate with their virtues and talents, and increase the ratio of young cadres in leadership and management agencies at all levels and in all sectors.

Steps must be taken to develop and make use of youths' wisdom and physical strength, as well as to guarantee equal employment opportunities for them. It is necessary to work out a materially and spiritually solid remuneration policy to compensate youths for their services. Practical measures must be taken to meet youths' needs for schooling, job searching, cultural activities, travel arrangements, and physical culture and sports activities.

We must take into consideration youths' aspirations and legitimate demands to set the orientation for their material, spiritual, and cultural activities. It is necessary to avoid adopting a simplistic and narrow-minded attitude toward youths. Steps must be taken to encourage youths to accomplish the revolutionary ideals set by the party. At the same time, proper measures must be taken to repay war invalids, survivors of fallen combatants, soldiers in remote border or island areas, and all those individuals who have rendered meritorious services to the nation and people. Furthermore, measures must be taken against those who set bad examples for youths through corruption and degenerate or deviant practices.

4. Build healthy social environments and perfect them to benefit youths and youth-related tasks.

Social environments play an important part in building youths' personalities as well as in bringing into play their dynamic role and creative labor.

Youths cannot live, grow up, build their personalities, or develop their careers well without healthy social environments. At the same time, youths play a positive and dynamic role in improving those social environments, in turning fine values into reality, and in fighting against social negativism.

Special efforts must be made to improve small social environments, which have a direct impact on youths' daily activities (schools, families, populated areas, enterprises, agencies, military units....). To this end, we must strengthen state management and combine it with efforts to motivate people and youths to work out ways to maintain social order and public safety, as well as to promote a civilized life-style in localities and units.

a) Schools from kindergartens to colleges must serve as a venue for youths to learn how to become useful citizens, learn writing and reading, and receive vocational training to get ready for life from the very early stage of childhood. Efforts must be made to discover and promote young talents to benefit national construction. As engineers of the mind and soul, teachers of both sexes should set good examples for youths to emulate.

b) Special efforts must be made to build a good family environment. A family should serve as a truly warm nest. More efforts are needed to provide families with sufficient material and cultural means so they can satisfactorily fulfill their tasks of producing material goods, maintaining and increasing the population, and shaping the personalities of youths and teenagers. Steps must be taken to accelerate the campaign to promote a culturally sound family life in all localities. Special efforts must be made to promote the family planning movement, the drive for one or two children per family, the movement for physical education and sports activities, and the campaign for good sanitation and disease prevention.

5. Rally youths, teenagers, and children in the struggle against social negativism, first of all against criminal activities, drug addiction, and prostitution, bearing in mind the following orientations:

a) For the fight against criminal activities among youths to bear fruit, we must bring into play the overall strength of society and must adopt very comprehensive measures based on job development, the promotion of healthy cultural activities, and the struggle against corruption and smuggling. It is necessary to take stern actions against drug traffickers and brothel owners, as well as to urge public opinion to condemn those social vices. Resolute measures must be taken against those party cadres and members who set bad examples.... Here we only want to mention some specific points related to youths as follows:

b) It is necessary to punish youths and teenagers or expel them from school for serious mistakes. These measures, however, must aim to help them mend their ways. It is important to make an extra effort to educate and show understanding to those students who perform poorly or who do not behave well. Adequate arrangements must be made to ensure that once they are expelled from school, those students will not be driven into a worse situation.

c) It is necessary to arrest or suppress those youths who perform criminal activities. It is imperative, however, to think of other alternatives first. It is important to show compassion and take into consideration the roles of families and society in persuading regular criminals to mend their ways. It is also necessary to limit the drive to round up those elements for reeducational purposes. It is important to regard detention as a last resort. It is necessary for society to condemn humiliating acts against lawbreakers.

Drug addiction and prostitution pose a great threat to our nation through the spreading of the deadly diseases caused by them, especially AIDS. As a result, while taking preventive measures against these diseases, we must set up humanitarian organizations with sufficient doctors to manage, monitor, and provide consistent treatment to our young men and women who are victims of these diseases. Efforts must be made to review and assert effective curative methods so as to quickly provide prompt treatment to these victims while taking preventive measures against the diseases.

According to our social agreement, men and women enjoy freedom in marriage, divorce, and separation. This has been recognized by the law. Those couples who have children but who later become indifferent to each other can lead an unhappy life with hostile attitudes against each other. These couples tend to seek divorce to end their conflicts. This will have very adverse consequences for their children. These children will suffer in their early life, have no future, and are easily lured into committing crimes. As a result, society should make the utmost effort to persuade these couples to be resilient and make sacrifices for their children. Nevertheless, when divorce is unavoidable, more efforts must be made to closely take care of and bring up these unfortunate children.

We must review and revise the punitive measures and reeducation methods imposed on young men and women who commit crimes, and set up reeducation centers or schools, especially for those children who commit crimes. We must carry out research and set up courts for children with an appropriate trial system while using both appropriate educational and effective punitive measures against these children who commit crimes.

In organizing training and working courses for youths and teenagers who used to commit crimes, we must avoid integrating them into one group. Society should not seriously denounce, condemn, and abandon degenerate youths, but should instead adopt an affectionate attitude toward them to help them repent. At the same time, we must review the responsibilities of the adults. It is likely that bad adults will set examples for youths and children.

6. Build a firm, strong HCMCYU to catch up with the renovation undertaking while integrating and promoting unity among youths.

a) Build a firm, strong HCMCYU:

We must strive to build a firm and strong HCMCYU, attach importance to improving its quality to make it a true political nucleus in various youth organizations and movements as well as a reliable reserved unit of the party.

We should introduce competent youths to the party for membership judging from the results of their performances and determination in various activities. Chapters of the HCMCYU must charge their members with the task of integrating and organizing activities for youths and teenagers. Efforts must be made to consolidate basic youth organizations at enterprises, schools, and in the armed forces while developing their role at various nonstate economic establishments and in densely populated areas.

Echelons of party committees must combine the task of building the youth union with that of building the party, organize functions for youths to criticize and contribute their ideas to the party, and introduce outstanding youths to the party. They must enhance the quality of political and ideological indoctrination for our youths and young party members. Efforts must be made to renovate recruiting, training, fostering, treating, and transferring cadres of the youth union. Efforts must also be made to train these cadres to make them more intelligent and capable in their professions and in socioeconomic management. We must increase the number of semiprofessional skilled cadres to optimally exploit their available capabilities, while striving to increase allowances for the youth union.

The HCMCYU must strive to organize and launch movements for youths to implement party resolutions, participate in the socioeconomic development programs, build their future, strengthen national defense, and resolve the employment problem. These movements must be organized under concrete and practical plans. We must combine these movements with various projects of sectors and economic units. Youth movements must be designed on the basis of creating favorable conditions for other domains while meeting the requirements, aspirations, and creativities of individuals, families, collectives, and the whole community.

Efforts must be made to renovate the organization and activities of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit at schools and in densely populated areas. We must combine its activities with tasks related to family education and social affairs, organize attractive and useful recreation functions, develop the unit's dynamism and autonomy, and foster and introduce outstanding members to the HCMCYU.

b) Strengthen the organization and integration of youths while attaching importance to the policy of great national unity:

We must extensively integrate youths who belong to various classes and religious and ethnic groups, who work at various economic units, and who are living abroad into a new, dynamic force for national defense and construction. Vietnamese youths at present must admit and face the reality in which there are different levels, background, tastes, religious groups, and organizational forms among them in order to strengthen unity to build their brilliant future and to participate in making the Vietnamese people prosperous and the nation powerful.

It is necessary to develop the Vietnam Federation of Youths [VFY] and to gather youths into various organizations according to their branches of trade and occupations, hobbies, and specialties. These organizations must operate on a voluntary and self-governed basis under various forms such as societies for knowledge sharing, clubs, groups, and funds. Youth unions should assign cadres to joint these organizations in order to ensure the motivation and unity of youths. The VFY should be mainly organized in the infrastructure. Depending on their characteristics and specific functions, we can organize such knowledge-sharing societies in each district, each province, and on a national scale with their members coming from relevant VFY's.

We must improve the substance of activities and the operating procedures of the VFY's, we must develop their role in various universities and colleges, and we must set up student associations in general education and vocational training schools.

We must unite and motivate overseas Vietnamese youths to think of their fatherland, preserve Vietnam's cultural identity, and contribute to national construction.

We must unite youths of various ethnic minority groups and religions, respect the freedom of religion, treasure the identity of ethnic cultures, and direct our efforts at economic, social, charity, cultural exchange, and national construction activities.

The resolution [of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum] calls for revamping the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and broadening the activities of the VFY so as to widely unite youths of various strata, and for turning the building of the Vanguard Teenagers Brigade into a national policy. This is a development in the party's concept concerning perfecting its youth-related policy. Every sector and echelon must, as part of its new distribution of social work, start substantiating this task in a responsible and realitic fashion.

III. The duty of the party, of the state, and of various mass and social organizations toward the younger Vietnamese generation.

1. It is necessary to renovate the party's leadership over the youth-related task.

The party must guide the political system in carrying out the youth-related task. It must create a new atmosphere in society, pay attention to youth-related actions, encourage youths to build their careers and the country, and protect the regime and the fatherland.

As Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi put it: "We must improve the sense of responsibility and the youth motivation capabilities of various party organizations. Every party cadre and member must be aware of the importance of the younger generation and must contribute to caring for this generation."

During their terms of office, all party committees from the central down to the grass-roots levels must work out programs for youth-related action. Such programs must simultaneously reflect major orientations for the youth-related policy with the emphasis placed on the need to build the party and to propagate and indoctrinate youths into joining the party. These programs must also provide guidance for state organs in revamping the law, policies, and youth- related programs and plans. Party organizations must concern themselves with consoldiating youth union organizations, widely unite and gather youths, and step up the program for revolutionary action among youths and teenagers. At any time and in any area where they reside—whether they are living with their families or are engaging in any area of work—party members must serve as both a leader and a friend, and must set good examples for youths and teenagers to follow. Party members are required to strive harder and to take their responsibility before the younger generation and the party.

All special departments of the party and all institutes of science must increase their research efforts and must cooperate in preparing programs to deal with various subjects in both theory and practice, and in anticipating the trends toward physical and social development of the younger generation."

2. The state with the youth-related task.

The state must carry out its duty toward the youth-related task in a systematic and synchonized fashion. The resolution of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum said: "The state must promulgate and perfect various policies on employment, income, education, and culture, and it must care for the health of and ensure various socioeconomic policies for the younger generation, trying to create favorable conditions for the wholesome development of this generation."

The resolution clearly raised the question of responsibility of the government and the administration at various levels toward this youth-related task. The administration must map out programs, plans, and projects aimed at creating favorable conditions for the wholesome development of the younger generation and the youth movement. It is necessary to draft a law on youths and other laws concerning the youth-related task and submit them to the National Assembly for approval.

Efforts must be made to formulate and perfect policies on labor, education, culture, physical fitness, building new cultured families, and other socioeconomic development programs.

It is necessary to set up a government agency responsible for the youth-related tasks, and to design a coordination system between the administration and the HCMCYU and other youth organizations.

We must allot more budget to build material bases for the youth-related tasks. We must strive, within the next five years, to establish at each district and ward throughout the country a cultural, physical education, and vocational training center and a job placement agency for our youths. Efforts must be made to formulate plans to develop sport and physical education establishments, recreation centers, and cultural clubs at densely populated areas. It is necessary to encourage more research on youths and allot greater budgets to the Youth Research Institute to enable it to improve management and satisfactorily develop further. More budget should also be granted to training and fostering cadres responsible for motivating youths and teenagers. We must carry out various tasks to implement party General Secretary Do Muoi's viewpoint: "The more the country develops, the more complex and comprehensive the state management and youth-related tasks will be."

3. Responsibility of mass and socioeconomic organizations toward the youth-related tasks.

Efforts must be made to coordinate and organize, on the national scale, all youth activities while protecting interests of the younger generation. Various mass and socioeconomic organizations must formulate plans to carry out youth-related tasks and to design a work coordination system with the HCMCYU and other youth organizations. We must promote and strengthen relations between the Vietnam Women's Union and Vietnamese young women, between the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers and young workers and laborers, between the Vietnam Peasants Association and youths in the rural areas, between the elite associations and young intellectuals, and between the War Veterans Association and youths at military schools and in the militia, self-defense, and security forces at enterprises, villages, and wards. The people's armed forces must be the real center for training and fostering the youths to meet new requirements of the revolution.

To promptly translate the party resolutions and policies on youths into life, we must bring into full play the combined strength of the system in which the party leads, the state manages, and the people control. It is necessary to attach importance to studying and understanding the earnest, legitimate aspirations of the people and youths as well as initiatives of young men and women at various echelons of the HCMCYU and of each individual in the process of implementing the party resolutions so as to fulfill the assigned tasks. We must encourage and create favorable conditions for our youths' initiatives to develop satisfactorily and to become major movements which are aimed at helping the youths to comprehensively advance further, thereby meeting the wishes of the party and the people.